



BUGLERS OF THE ROTARY YOUTH TRAINING CORPS, ASSOCIATED WITH THE 48TH HIGHLANDERS, SOUND THE "FALL IN" AT MILITARY CAMP. SEE PAGE 5

THE closing hours of the session of Parliament which adjourned last week were productive of more bitterness and recrimination, not among the members themselves but in the public press and among outside speakers, than we have witnessed at any time since the war began, with the possible exception of the closing weeks of last February when a similar attack of national jitters produced a similar outburst. We have the highest respect for those whose honest conviction that Canada should be doing more in this war (and in particular should be raising an adequate military force by means of compulsory service) leads them to criticise the manner in which the King Government is managing our military effort; but our respect ceases at the moment when this criticism ceases to pay any attention to the limits of truth and reason. And it turns into something very like indignation when unreasonable criticism is loudly voiced at a moment when it is bound to impede the efforts of the Government to finance the war by a very large loan flotation.

The policy to be pursued, not by Canada alone but by all the component nations of the British Commonwealth, and in close co-operation also with the United States, in regard to commerce with Japan is the kind of subject about which no light will ever be developed by impassioned discussion in the headlines of sensational newspapers and in the oratory of hustings speakers. The policy to be pursued towards the diplomatic representatives of the Vichy Government is another subject of exactly the same kind. (Critics of the latter appear to have forgotten entirely that the continuance of a Vichy envoy at Ottawa makes possible the continuance of a Canadian envoy at Vichy, which is not without its value.) The policy to be pursued towards labor activities which may or may not be subversive, but certainly cannot be treated as subversive merely because they aim at establishing a higher price for certain kinds of labor, is a third subject. Discussion of all these subjects in Parliament has been on the whole reasonable and co-operative. Discussion of them in a large part of the press has been bitter, vindictive, and apparently based on the conviction that the existing Government in Canada can be overthrown by a sufficiently reckless campaign of clamor and vituperation.

It is, we think, time that the serious people of Canada set themselves to the task of inquir-

ing what is the objective of these manoeuvres. The newspaper which has been most conspicuous in them is one which is at present in strong sympathy and intimate relations with the premier of Ontario. Is it the belief of the group responsible for this campaign that, with the advantages afforded by the collaboration of Mr. Hepburn and Mr. Aberhart, a movement can be set going sufficiently powerful to get rid of Mr. King and those who would leave the Ottawa front benches along with him? That it can be made impossible for them to carry on? That would seem to be the only intelligible objective for such a campaign; and yet what sign has there been that there is the slightest possibility of its success? What kind of Government would be set up at Ottawa if such a campaign succeeded? That it would be one containing no French elements may be granted, and in the opinion of the group in question that may be sufficient to ensure the kind of government that they desire. But is it enough in the opinion of the serious people of

Canada? Would Canada be a stronger force for the defence of democracy under such a Government than it is today?

## Lord Bennett of Calgary

FEW Canadians will grudge Lord Bennett of Calgary his achievement of what is understood to have been a lifelong ambition. He is a man of great determination, great public spirit, great energy, and great fluency of utterance. It is doubtful whether the last of these characteristics will serve him as well in the House of Lords as it has elsewhere, for the debating style of that House is somewhat special; but the rest of them will be valuable there and will, we have no doubt, be used for the best interests of the Empire. We do not share the fear expressed in some quarters, that Lord Bennett's utterances and votes in the House of Lords may be taken as representing the Canadian point of view at times when that

interpretation would not be justified. The British public is quite aware that members of the House of Lords do not "represent" anybody; and previous Canadian members—some of them not less energetic than Lord Bennett—have caused no misunderstandings about Canada's views and policies. By his acceptance of a rank and title which a resident Canadian is not permitted to hold, Lord Bennett has definitely withdrawn himself from the sphere of Canadian public affairs and associated himself with that of his adopted country, which he can be counted on to serve with the same loyalty as he did his native land.

An appointment of more immediate interest to Canadians is that of the brilliant and vigorous young Icelandic-Canadian, Mr. J. T. Thorson, to a cabinet post which virtually carries the duties of a minister of public information but not the title. He will have charge among other things of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, the Travel Bureau, the National Film Board and the Motion Picture Bureau. The correlation of these services under a new and energetic minister with a future to make for himself should lead to a great increase of efficiency—for which there has been room. Mr. Thorson comes of a great democratic race, and can be trusted to use his new office for the strengthening of democracy in the land where so many of that race have done so well.

Mr. Vincent Massey is now the holder of the highest honor that the British democracy can bestow, and few have earned it by more devoted public service.

## Churchill and the League

THE Winnipeg *Free Press* appears to be not unnaturally jealous of the Toronto *Globe and Mail* for having succeeded in provoking the Toronto *Star* into suing it for libel for its unrestrained comments upon the *Star's* journalistic ethics. The Winnipeg paper on Wednesday of last week devoted a two-column article to the *Telegram's* recent effort to prove that Mr. Churchill has long been an opponent of the League of Nations and particularly of the policy of sanctions against violators of the Covenant. Having consecrated this considerable amount of space to its purpose "to vindicate Mr. Churchill's reputation from the slurs, innuendoes and falsehoods of the

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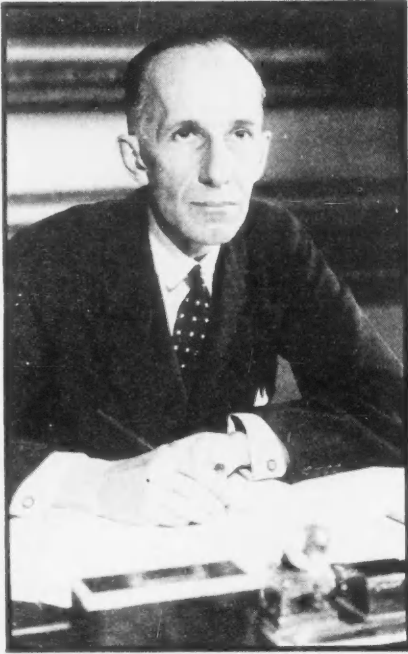
## PEOPLE *make news*



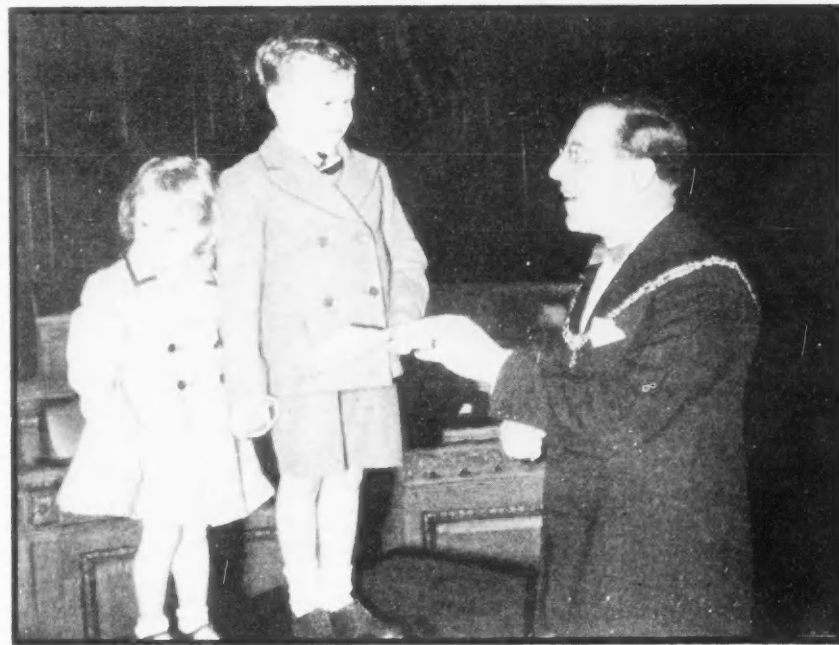
Completely unheralded, Prince Bernhard, Consort of Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, arrived in Ottawa last week for a two-weeks' visit with his family from whom he has been separated for nearly a year. The Royal couple were greeted by Eileen Marie Streur, 3, left, and her sister Nina Mae, 4, when they visited Holland, Michigan. Juliana received a Doctor of Laws degree at Hope College, before visiting the White House.



Richard Bedford Bennett, ex-Prime Minister of Canada, who last week was created a Viscount in the King's Birthday honors. Active in the Air Ministry, he will take a seat in England's House of Lords.



Vincent Massey, Canada's High Commissioner in London, who was appointed to the Privy Council in the King's honors. In London since 1935, he can now use the prefix 'Right Honorable' before his name.



When the home of Freddie Harrison, 6, was wrecked recently by a Nazi bomb, Freddie pluckily burrowed under the debris and rescued his three-year-old sister Winifred. Freddie received wide publicity for his heroism and a member of the Canadian Legion in Toledo, Ohio, sent him a cheque for £4. 15s., which he is here receiving from Mayor A. A. Naar of Hendon. The uninterested little girl is his sister Winifred.

## DEAR MR. EDITOR

### The Railway Wage Problem

EDITOR SATURDAY NIGHT:

MR. G. M. A. GRUBE must admit that, in his first letter, he left the impression that he was discussing the relation of the money wages paid in 1939-40, and in 1926-29. What I pointed out was that, in the case of the railways, these were identical.

Mr. Grube now makes it clear that what he had in mind was that, in view of Order-in-Council P.C. 7440 stating that the wage rates of 1926-29 were to be regarded as generally fair and reasonable, or higher levels established thereafter, it follows that the Order-in-Council must mean that, where wages have not been raised since 1926-29, there is an automatic presumption that a cost-of-living bonus is due.

I cannot follow this reasoning. Surely if the Government had any such intention in mind it would have been expressed in the Order-in-Council. That document suggests nothing of the kind. It merely requests Boards of Conciliation, dealing with disputes which may arise, to keep in mind that the wage levels of 1926-29, or higher wage levels established since that time, being the highest wage levels in the history of Canada, should be regarded as generally fair and reasonable; that the cost-of-living has fallen since 1926-29; that the cost-of-living is now rising; that where this increase tends to impair the basic standard of living of the worker, it is desirable that steps should be taken to correct this tendency.

The members of Boards of Conciliation still remain bound by their oath to deal with disputes according to the merits and substantial justice of the case. Their discretion is not limited, and they are not automatically bound to follow any formula in preparing their recommendations.

What Mr. Grube appears to forget is that, if his contention be correct, and cost-of-living bonuses become automatically due and payable as fast as the cost-of-living rises, regardless of the actual need in each case, we get such spectacles as are now being presented by certain large corporations, which are automatically giving cost-of-living bonuses to all their workers including high-paid executives, — under the plea that this is the idea of P.C. 7440. Of course, any such policy of granting cost-of-living bonuses, except where the failure to grant them will impair the basic standard of living of the worker, tends to defeat the entire economic policy of the Government of Canada, and to produce a definite inflationary effect. It actually can do nothing but grave damage to the interests of the poorer paid workers, for while the better paid workers can meet the inevitable rapid increase in cost of the basic necessities of life which would occur under inflation, by reducing their consumption of other goods and services, the poorer paid workers, all of whose income is necessary to provide for basic necessities, cannot do this, and would suffer very seriously from inflation for, once the spiral of inflation has commenced, wages, however fast they rise, never catch up with prices.

H. F. NICHOLSON,

Montreal, Que.

### Custodians of Culture

EDITOR SATURDAY NIGHT:

YOUR article on the custody of culture raises an issue with which some educators are greatly concerned.

The attainment of culture assuredly requires a certain minimum mental equipment and is greatly aided by heredity and environment. But have you not over-looked a factor of importance at least equal to these? I mean the influence of a cultured teacher. Most of our High School teachers are university grad-

uates. All of these, you admit, can have obtained university degrees without acquiring culture. Probably most of them have.

The responsibility rests squarely on the university which has largely lost sight of its primary aim. This is to train the undergraduate to think, and to develop the whole man by forming in him the habit of preferring the essential to the non-essential, refinement to crudeness, beauty to ugliness, harmony to cacophony. This can be attained by a return, on a compulsory basis, to the study of religion, philosophy, and the works of the great masters of thought and expression. Teachers with such a training would be a powerful influence in making much potential culture actual.

FARRELL E. BANIM, O.M.I.

Dean of the Faculty of Arts,  
St. Patrick's College, Ottawa, Ont.

### Fewer and Larger?

EDITOR SATURDAY NIGHT:

IN THE "House of Commons Debates," (Friday, June 6) Mr. MacInnis had the following to say (see page 3890): "There are certain developments taking place today which we cannot ignore even if we would. We cannot ignore the fact that we have fewer and larger industries in this country under the control of fewer people and employing a greater number of wage earners."

Now here is some careless talk, if not worse, used by a Member of Parliament that is intended to convey a certain kind of impression. Instead of using the facts as they are reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, he glibly tosses off this sentence and it is probable that members of the House never even questioned in their own minds whether he was speaking by the book or not.

Let's look at the record. I have reference to "The Manufacturing Industries of Canada 1937" published in 1940 by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, and to table No. 24 appearing on pages 53 and 54.

Group No.	Establishments	Average	Employed
employees	1923	1923	1937
Under 5	13,156	13,378	1.7
5 to 20	5,310	6,724	10.1
21 to 50	2,093	2,266	32.2
51 to 100	1,031	1,132	71.2
101 to 200	566	709	140.9
201 to 500	274	449	309.1
501 or over	112	176	1094.0
Total and			
Average	22,642	24,831	23.2
			26.6

Thus it will be seen that from 1923 to 1937, a period of 14 years, which takes in good times and bad, with the exception of the very small establishments there has been a general increase in all establishments, and this is the significant point: the average employed in all establishments has remained constant. Furthermore, on page 54, it will be noted that of the 660,451 employees reported in these establishments, 581,565 or nearly 90% work in establishments employing 500 employees or less.

When will politicians learn to be more careful with what they have to say not only in the House but out of it?

Toronto, Ont.

DON STAIRS.

### Prince of Battleford

EDITOR SATURDAY NIGHT:

"WE FRENCH-CANADIANS have one ideal to serve Canada and the Empire well," was the declaration of Paul Prince in his maiden speech in the Saskatchewan Legislature where he represents the historic Battlefords. Proud of the fact that he was born in his constituency, which was also represented by his father, the late Senator Benjamin Prince, the young legislator revealed the sentiment of the Western French-



Paul Prince, M.L.A.

(See "Prince of Battleford" col. 2)

Canadian in the present struggle for Liberty.

The voice of French Canada sounded across the prairies in the early eighties when some of the young men of old Quebec responded to the lure of the Great Lone Land; among them was Benjamin Prince from the little town of St. Gregoire where he had been born in 1854. His father was also a native of the same town, and his mother was born elsewhere in Quebec. The first journey from Winnipeg to the far West was made by ox-cart which was so heavily laden with goods to start a new home that the young traveller had to walk practically the entire distance to Battleford.

It was in 1875 that the North West Territories Act was passed at Ottawa, and the Honorable David Laird, then Minister of the Interior, was appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor of the Territories. With Battleford as the seat of Government. Here it was that Benjamin Prince homesteaded; in 1881 he built the first Flour Mill and the first Saw Mill. The following year, 1882, found him a member of the Home Guard organized for protection against the onslaughts of the Red Rebellion.

In 1897 the venturesome young French-Canadian was elected to the Territorial Legislature composed of men whose names were to be famous in Canada's history, Sir F. W. O. Haultain, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Hon. Frank Oliver, Senator James Ross and others. After many years of service to his home town and the country at large, he was elected to the Senate in 1909.

And now his son, who was himself a young Cadet in the Air Force during the Great War, carries on the family tradition of public service and loyalty not for himself alone but for all French-Canadians. Regina, Sask. G. R. BORNHOLD.

## SATURDAY NIGHT

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# THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

Telegram," the *Free Press* concludes with the ringing declaration that in this process "it has been necessary, not for the first time, to reveal the Toronto *Telegram* for what it is — an ignorant, dishonest, malignant and mendacious sheet." We await with the deepest interest the *Telegram's* opinion as to whether these words are libellous or not, and whether, if libellous, they are worthy of the formal protest involved in a lawsuit.

On the whole, our hope is that the *Telegram* will take the matter in a sporting spirit and will proceed against its adversary by writing and not by writ. Daily journalism has lost a great deal of its colorfulness anyhow in recent years, and will lose still more if newspaper editors cannot describe one another as ignorant and malignant. We deplored the action of the *Star* in taking such an unbrotherly suit against a contemporary in the next block, and we should still more deplore any such invocation of the courts in a controversy between opponents so widely separated as the *Telegram* and the *Free Press* — a controversy which ought to be easily settled by long-distance verbal bombing.

The *Telegram* has a rather special advantage in this sort of warfare, in that it is not its practice, and its readers do not expect it, to support its attacks on its contemporaries and public personages by extended argumentation. "Ignorant, dishonest, malignant and mendacious," which in the *Free Press* is merely the peroration of a long article, is practically a *Telegram* article all by itself. With the aid of a good thesaurus the *Telegram* should be able to find — though not easily — four even better adjectives than those which we have quoted. If as the controversy goes on, Mr. Churchill's reputation — the original *casus belli* — comes to be rather lost sight of, we shall not be greatly surprised, nor will any great harm have been done; it is a reputation which is fortunately not much affected by the utterances of any Canadian periodical.

## Are You A Potential Killer?

IT IS startling to learn that the number of deaths caused in Britain by enemy action in 1940 was less than the number of deaths caused in that island during a normal year of peace through motor accidents. Now that the fine weather has come it is possible that as many deaths may be caused in this country through accidents as if the Luftwaffe had swept over our land, unless we determine that it shall not be so. Nor can we permit our-

## INDIAN HAY

I SAW the world through Indian hay  
One day when on a cliff I lay.

And the world was wild with stripes of gold  
And the world was gay and patterned bold.

I saw the sea through Indian hay  
Remember, by my side you lay?

And the sea was barred in a golden cage  
And stayed content for an aeon's age.

I saw the cliffs through Indian hay  
As on the highest, still, I lay.

And the cliffs were high and white and cold  
But the stripes of hay climbed slight and bold.

I saw you too through Indian hay  
And swept the golden bars away.

EVA-LIS WUORIO.

determination to be of the usual passive Yes-indeed-too-bad-must-do-something-about-it kind; it must be active and personal, for the majority of readers of this column are potential killers.

That last somewhat personal and startling statement is based upon the findings of a large American insurance company which has been at pains to collect statistics about motor accidents and to find out what sort of people they happen to. An overwhelming majority of accidents, they report, happen not to young drivers, or to women, but to men between 25



and 65 years of age. It is not difficult to see why this should be so. The young, though some of them should not be in charge of cars or anything else, are in the main cautious and aware of their responsibility; the aged are cautious by nature, and their driving is likely to be restricted; women, whatever may be said about them by men, are shown by statistics to be comparatively safe drivers. No, the blame for most deaths and accidents on the roads must rest with men who ought to know better.

It is rarely that we meet with a man who admits that he is a bad driver. Just as most men will not admit that they cannot ride a horse, so few car-owners will confess that they are not peculiarly gifted drivers. Admittedly, driving a car is not a particularly complicated business, but it requires concentration, and the driver who deceives himself that his driving is 'automatic' or 'second nature' is a dangerous man. So also is he who assures himself that he drives just as well when he has had a couple of drinks as he does when he is cold sober. It may be true; many people do many things better when they have had alcoholic encouragement, but when the lives of others are at stake it is unwise to depend upon it; the effect of alcohol upon the system is not fixed, and the drink which made you a mad wag at the party may be the one which puts you in the ditch on the way home.

No one wants to make motoring a burdensome, joyless thing, and the exercise of caution need not have that effect. But sitting still behind the wheel of a car for long periods of time seems to bring out the Robin Hood in some men, and that is when they begin to race trains, or to talk over their shoulders to those in the back seat. Don't do it; just be a good, dull, safe driver.

## The Future of Sweden

IN THE re-civilization of Europe which will follow the defeat of Hitlerism, no country will be in a position to afford more effective aid than Sweden, which has maintained its own independence and aided materially in preserving that of Finland in spite of an extremely difficult geographical situation. The Swedish foreign minister recently took pains to dissipate the widespread illusion that Sweden's relations with Germany consist wholly in "steady pressure exerted by Germany" and "more or less far-reaching though reluctant submission

by Sweden." The truth is, of course, that both countries have needs which the other country can satisfy; that these needs can be satisfied by mutual arrangement; and that the only alternative to mutual arrangement is the application of military pressure by one party. Now it is true that Germany is in a position to apply military pressure to Sweden with some prospect of success, and that the reverse is not the case. But the thing is not quite so simple as that. If military pressure were exerted by Germany for purposes which the Swedes regarded as destructive to their national independence and self-respect, they would resist; and that resistance, while possibly not capable of preventing the occupation of the country, would make it so expensive for Germany that it would not be worth while. The Swedes are, as one might expect in the circumstances, extremely united and extremely determined; and as a result Germany is getting nothing from them which she does not pay for in very substantial form.

An evidence of this is to be found in the coal-and-iron exchange. Germany certainly does not want to part with coal on any conditions whatever; but Sweden has iron ore which Germany needs, and Sweden cannot get her coal from any source but Germany. In the circumstances we suggest that Sweden is exerting the pressure, in inducing a belligerent nation to part with supplies of an important war material, in order to obtain from Sweden another war material which Sweden could not export to any other country because her export routes are controlled by Germany, but which she cannot be compelled to deliver to Germany.

The chief ground of the charge that Sweden is acting under strong German compulsion is to be found in the permission granted to Germany to transport through Sweden by rail "German unarmed troops on leave from the front" to Germany and back again to the front. The importance of this depends entirely on the success with which these limitations can be enforced. The Germans, we assume, value the privilege chiefly because they think they can abuse it when they want to. The Swedes no doubt are confident that they can enforce the limitations, and up to now they appear to have done so. What would happen if the non-Swedish communication lines of the German army in Norway were cut, say by effective British control of the Danish coast, it is hard to say. The Swedes could scarcely allow their railways to be made a means of evacuating a whole German army, even without its arms.

# THE PASSING SHOW

THE Italian government is offering to buy a year of war and peace for the price of one. Have nothing to say to me.

Senator McNamara has been elected to the Senate. He doesn't know how to vote. He is a student of European affairs.

A Hamilton man has been elected to the House of Commons. He doesn't know how to vote. He is a student of European affairs.

The new German government has been elected. It is a government of the people. It is a government of the people. It is a government of the people.

"I cannot say that," said the German government. "I cannot say that," said the German government. "I cannot say that," said the German government.

## REFLECTIONS ON A RECENT DISPATCH FROM UNOCCUPIED FRANCE

From a recent dispatch from Unoccupied France, we learn that the German government has been elected. It is a government of the people. It is a government of the people. It is a government of the people.

By this example we may see that the German government has been elected. It is a government of the people. It is a government of the people. It is a government of the people.

The Nazis have been elected. They are a government of the people. They are a government of the people. They are a government of the people.

An article by the German government has been published. It is a government of the people. It is a government of the people. It is a government of the people.

The present government has been elected. It is a government of the people. It is a government of the people. It is a government of the people.

Matsuoka has been elected. He is a government of the people. He is a government of the people. He is a government of the people.

An employee of a German government has been elected. It is a government of the people. It is a government of the people. It is a government of the people.

Several food-smugglers have been elected. They are a government of the people. They are a government of the people. They are a government of the people.

## VOW OF FUTURE REJOICING

If Germany and Russia fight, I'll troll a bowl the livelong night. I'll pass the day in revel and riot. Good men rejoice when thieves fall out.

An official predicts regular airplane service across the Atlantic after the war, which will make it possible for weekend parties to hop over for a look at the ruins.

Last year the Canadian mint issued more coins than in any previous year. It is said that many Canadians rattle as they walk for the first time in years.

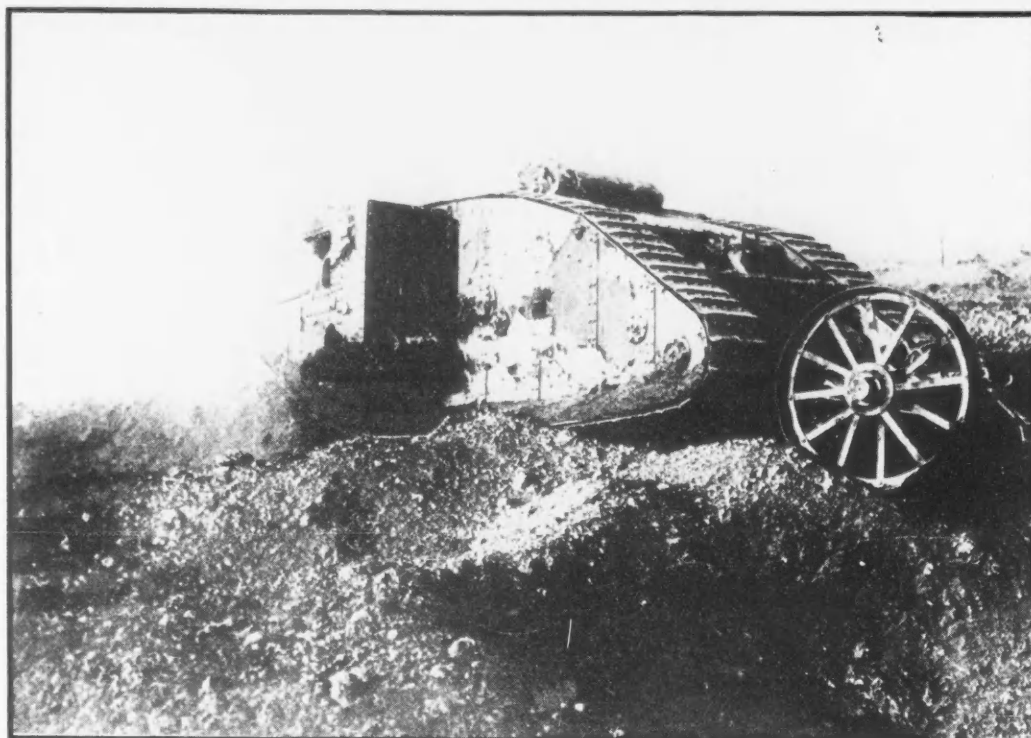
A number of Red generals have been shown Nazi movies of the Balkan campaigns. Their pleasure must have been somewhat marred by not knowing which side to identify themselves with.

## Do Your Part! --- Buy Victory Bonds

"We must be willing to pay a price for freedom, for no price that is ever asked for it is half the cost of doing without it."

—H. L. Mencken.





ONE OF THE FIRST BRITISH TANKS, USED AT THE BATTLE OF THE SOMME, 1916



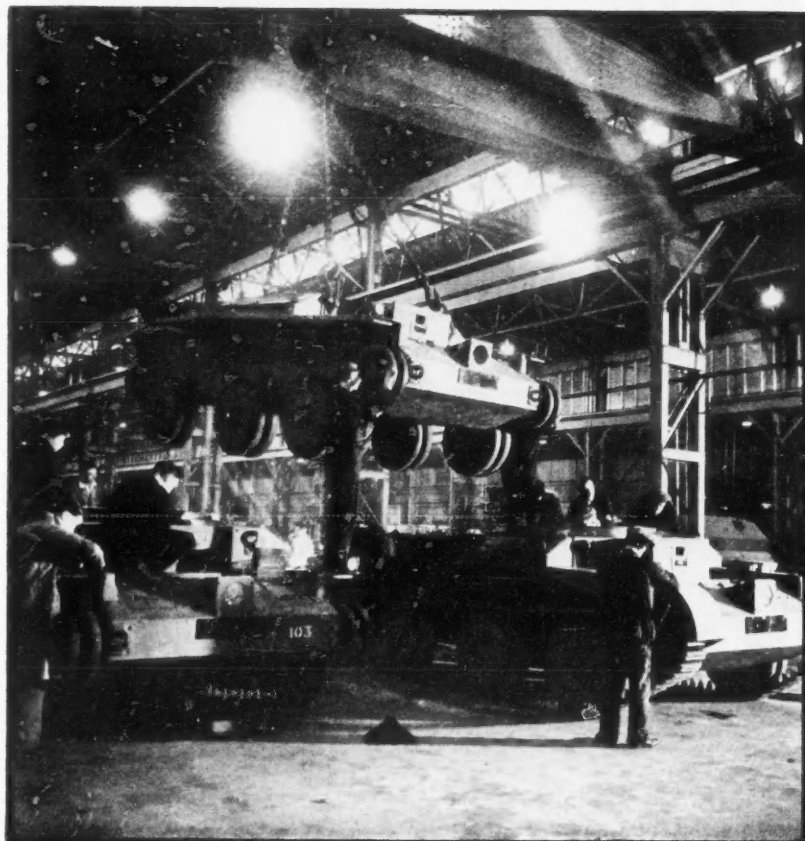
A 1941 BRITISH HEAVY INFANTRY TANK, WITH A CRUISER IN THE BACKGROUND

# Building the Units of Britain's Land Navy

BY ARTHUR REYNOLDS



Above: various types of British tanks on the ranges at an advanced tank school. Light tanks lead a heavy infantry tank and a cruiser tank. Training at this particular school is designed to make every member of a crew capable of commanding a troop. Below: Cruiser tanks on the assembly line in a British tank factory. Loss of an armored division in Flanders and a brigade in Greece seriously handicap England's armies.



IT WAS twenty-five years ago, in September 1916, that the first tanks—British tanks—made their appearance on the field of battle in the Somme. At the time they created a state of panic among the enemy until he got accustomed to them. Now the tank has become the main offensive land weapon and a great part of the Nazi success in conquering with comparative ease most of the continent of Europe has been due to the way in which they have made use of these monsters of war.

If one likens tanks to warships designed for use on land, the light tank is roughly equivalent to a big destroyer, the medium tank to a cruiser and the heavy tank to a battleship.

Not counting the engine or special equipment such as guns or wireless, a light tank has 17,000 parts. To make these parts a set of 2,800 blueprints is required—many such sets, in fact. To assemble these thousands of parts 2,300 rivets must be driven.

Into such a tank go thousands of parts which must be machined to dimensions that must not vary more than 5/10,000 of an inch. And into it go more than ten tons of armour plate, which must be drilled, shaped and cut to sizes varying no more than 1/64 of an inch. This plate must be hardened and tempered to shed not only machine-gun bullets but shells from small guns and cannon as well.

## The Finished Product

When finished this tank will weigh between twelve and thirteen tons and it must be able to crush through thickets, climb embankments, wallow through ditches, ford streams three feet deep and speed across open country at sixty miles an hour, all the while delivering its own machine-gun and cannon fire.

Needless to say you cannot start making tanks overnight. The building and equipping of tank factories has been a colossal job in itself. And as it becomes clear that tanks are going to play an ever-increasing part in final victory so are more and more factories for their manufacture being created, not only in Britain but also in Canada and the United States. In the latter country when production gets really going about mid-summer it is expected that the monthly tank production will run into thousands.

In a fully-equipped tank factory there is an armour plate plant with its mammoth ovenlike furnaces and a machine shop with dozens of outsize machine tools which do nothing but shape and finish armour plate. There is a multiple-parts plant and a machine shop with several hundred machine tools of its own to build and

Twenty-five years ago, at the Battle of the Somme, England used the first tanks. Impressed by what they saw then, the Germans have been building them ever since.

To-day, after serious losses in Flanders and Greece, we are rebuilding. If you don't think it's a tremendous job, read what Arthur Reynolds has to say.



A cruiser tank goes through its paces on sandy testing grounds.

finish wheels, axles, suspensions, drive sprockets—the thousand and one tank parts not made of armour plate. There is a huge assembly building where plate and parts grow into finished tanks. There are laboratories and offices and Government examiners who test the tanks to ensure the very highest standards of performance.

## The Armour Plate Plant

Armour plate forms the hull of this steel beast, and onto this hull are assembled those working parts which make it a mobile engine of war. Nearly 950 separate pieces go to make up the hull and each piece is made of steel plate that has been heat-treated, carburised, machined, tempered, drilled and shaped. All that

is done in the armour plate plant.

Hull assembly is the first function of the assembly line. This means riveting, with nickel-steel rivets plucked from a riveter's forge and driven hot by pneumatic riveting hammers. The hull grows, being swung from one position to the next by powerful overhead cranes. By the time it has reached the end of the first assembly line it is an unwieldy steel box riding on four sets of "bogey wheels," flat-tired tandem-paired wheels.

Next the embryo tank gets a lining of insulation board, which dampens the vibration, and a coat of paint, inside and out. It has now taken form and is ready for the final assembly line. It now looks like a snub-nosed, hunchbacked metal beast with a gaping front, an open man-hole in the top and a pocket in the rear awaiting the engine. From here on things move fast.

## Marvellous Centipedes!

The operating levers go in and the big T-shaped transmission which takes power from the motor in the rear and feeds it to the big sprockets in front, which in turn drive the endless track. Oil and petrol tanks are added, electric wiring, instruments to tell the driver how his engine is behaving. Seats, ammunition boxes, small fittings. The turret is swung into place over the open man-hole. The engine is lowered into the rear pocket, and supply lines, wiring and transmission are connected up. And now the tracks go on. These tracks are endless belts of broad, hard-rubber links reinforced with steel. Thirty-odd feet long, they give the tank ten feet of traction on each side. Marvellous centipedes!

The tank is now near the end of the assembly line. Gaping front and rear are closed in with armour plate, gratings, muffler and air-cleaners are added—and behold, a tank! It still lacks teeth and ears, but guns and wireless can wait a bit. It already has a ten-foot aerial thrust out aft like a scorpion's finger, and the guns are ready for installation.

Government inspectors give it a final check-up. A mechanic climbs in, starts the motor, tests the controls, "guns" it and wheels it off the line under its own power. He gets out and makes a few engine adjustments. Then he turns it over to the test driver. It is his job to put the tank through its paces and to break it in. And when that has been accomplished successfully it is then ready to join that ever-growing armada of mobile fortresses which should soon be letting the Nazis know that the democracies also can have their victorious Panzer divisions.



# Rotary Youth Training Corps in Military Camp



The kilt and bonnet add color to a softball game



Sharpening up young marksmen's eyes



Future Signallers work with the field telephone

ON A sunny day in early June two hundred boys of the Rotary Youth Training Corps left Toronto for Camp Bolton to spend three days living and training under identically the same conditions as prevail in an ordinary military training camp. The accompanying pictures were taken during this period, and tell a large part of the story of one of the most successful pieces of youth training work ever undertaken in Canada.

The Corps, which is affiliated with the 48th Highlanders of Canada, consists of about three hundred boys, not all of whom were able to get away for the training camp. They are between the ages of sixteen and nineteen, are medically examined on joining, and put in about twelve hours of training work a week during the season. The training is designed to provide the maximum amount of beneficial physical exercise, to give healthy recreation, and to impart the fundamentals of military drill and procedure, so that when the boys are ready to enter military service they'll be well trained.

The Toronto Rotary Club early in the war tried to find some war activity which would be useful and would not overlap the activities of any other organization. The Club has always been

noted for its work for and with boys, and the idea of organizing such a Corps was developed at a meeting of Rotarians who were all veterans of the first Great War. The original scheme was modified and approved by the directors and submitted to Ottawa. The Department of Defence at once saw the benefits that could be derived from such an organization, and when the proposal was highly recommended by Major-General Alexander, then in command of Military District No. 2, they readily gave consent.

The boy who is so proudly showing his target is a fine example of the enthusiasm with which these youngsters fulfil their obligations to their officers and to the Rotary Club. He went out to the firing ranges and succeeded in making 24 points out of a possible 25, an achievement of which any seasoned marksman might well be proud; and in order to show that this was no fluke he went out next day and scored 25.

Whether or not it will ever be necessary for these earnest youngsters to use their new knowledge in the defence of Canada and of democracy, those who have seen them at work in their Corps duties know that not a minute of the time which they have unselfishly spent on them has been wasted.



A perfect and a near perfect target

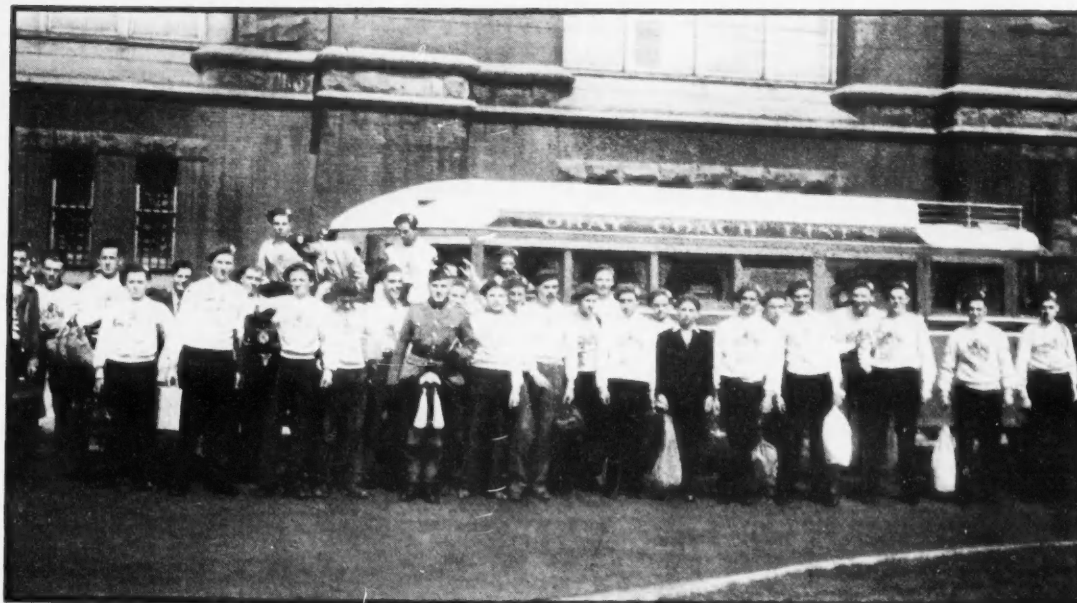
Photographs and Front Cover by "Jay"



The Corps, which is affiliated with the 48th Highlanders of Canada, on parade. It consists of about 300 boys between the ages of 16 and 19. Twenty are already on active service.

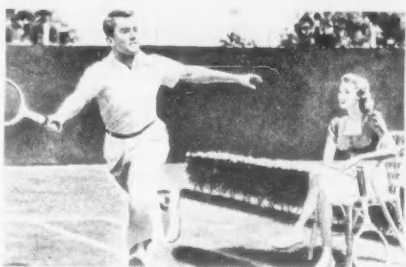


The officers. They have put in a total of some 4,300 hours on duty with the Corps

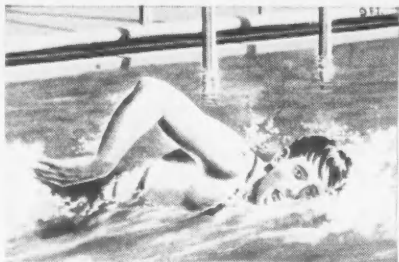


Transportation was provided by Ford Motor Company's Toronto Branch Manager Wallace Murdock





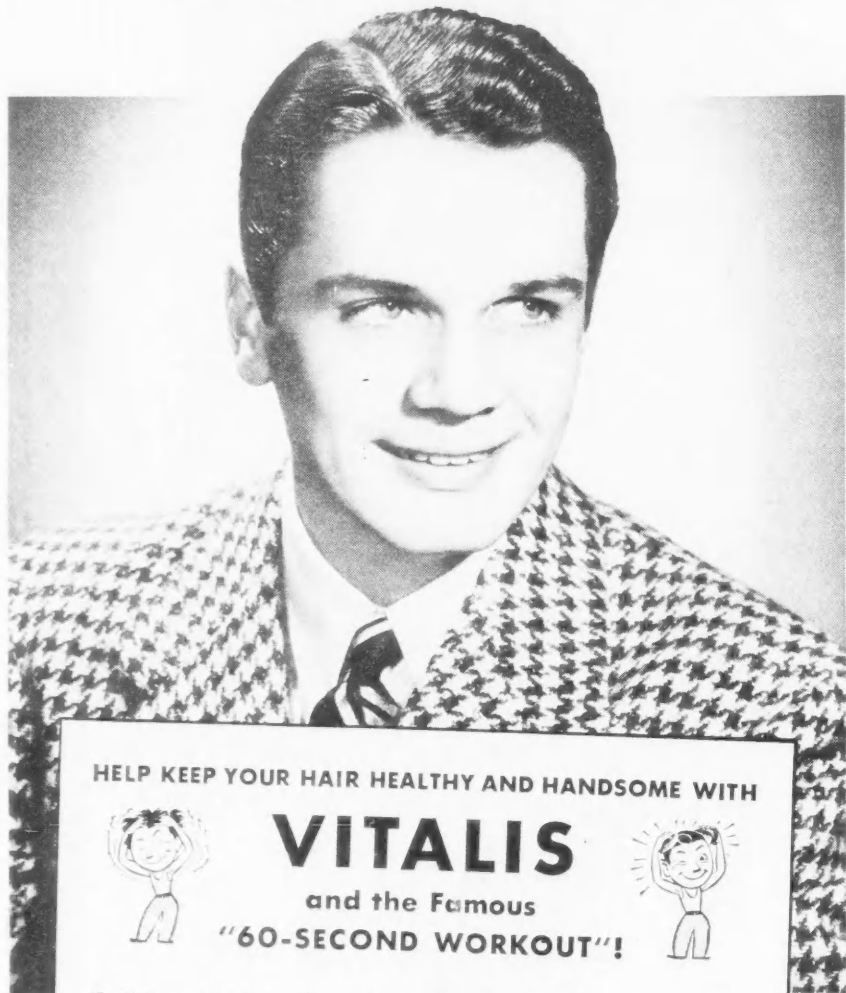
The hot sun that fills you with pep and vitamins, gives your hair a terrific beating—saps its vitality and vigor—leaves it straw-like, unruly—hard to comb.



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hair a new, rich lustre. Notice how easily your hair responds to your comb and brush... how smoothly and neatly it stays in place. Yes, and there's not a single trace of that objectionable "patent-leather" shine.

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*Michaelmas Term begins on September 10th*

# Latin America Invades Us

BY CHARLES CLAY

OTTAWA is the focal point of an invasion these days—but it is one of the most welcome invasions in the world. It is an invasion whose consequences, the experts hope, will be an increase in trade. Nothing could be finer.

The gentlemen involved in this invasion are a group of friendly, alert, charming, Latin Americans. They are the diplomatic and consular representatives of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Cuba, Peru. They represent about 71,000,000 people which is more than half of the population of the twenty Latin American countries.

Cuba and the Argentine are old timers in Ottawa. They have been here for decades. But Brazil, Chile, Peru are newcomers. Canadians one and all hope the invasion will expand rapidly. No one would complain, in fact, if it should assume blitzkrieg proportions!

Of course, the amount of color and glamor, from the Rio Grande 7,000 miles southward to the famous Straits of Magellan, looms large in the eyes of every Canadian, particularly after the movies "Down Argentine Way," "South of the Border," "That Night in Rio," "Juarez," and several others. But Latin America is much more matter of fact than that.

And yet—And yet the countries of Central and South America are essentially romantic and adventurous in nature. They are full of infinite possibilities, since they are very far from their peak of ultimate development. It is perhaps not too much to say that no area in the world has such exciting potentialities as the Latin American area.

Too many Canadians think of the Latin American countries as haunts of fever, revolutions, peons. Nothing could be farther from the truth. According to "Look At Latin America," by Joan Rauschenbush, (a publication of the American Foreign Policy Association which is distributed in Canada by the League of Nations Society), Latin America is an unbelievably huge area whose twenty different nations are proud of their individual cultures, aware of their rich resources, mindful of the roles they may play in the future of the New World.

### Big Potentialities

Latin America includes Mexico, the Central American republics, the Caribbean island countries, and the continent of South America. South America alone is two and one-third times bigger than the United States without its possessions. The Amazon flows 4,000 miles through Brazilian country—sides rich in contrasts and resources. There are 128,000,000 people in the area, which works out at 15 persons per square mile. Canada can boast only 3.3 persons per square mile.

Social and cultural development in Latin America march along together. There are 67 universities, 50 of which are state controlled. The University of Mexico in Mexico City and the University of San Marcos in Lima, Peru, are both older than Quebec's Laval University by nearly a century and a half. Eleven of the countries have compulsory insurance schemes covering a goodly part of their working population.

Economically, Latin America has its internal problems. While there are ample food resources as Miss Rauschenbush points out, it is one of the few large world areas self-sufficient in the matter of food—certain sections have poor diet. This is due to inadequate inter-nation trade, a throwback from the Spanish occupation during which each country was obliged to trade only with Spain. That set-up created barriers whose tag-ends remain. Lack of transportation facilities is another problem. Railways are few. Some countries, it is true, are omitting the railway step in their transportation development and are concentrating on highways. Will still others omit the highways and concentrate on airways? Lack of capital for the exploitation of vast natural resources is a major internal problem.

This is the Latin America which has recently discovered so lively an inter-

**Diplomatic and consular representatives of countries containing more than half the population of the twenty Latin American republics are now stationed in Ottawa.**

**Opportunity now exists for a considerable expansion of Canada's trade with Central and South America. Both our war effort and our post-war economy can benefit.**

**"The situation is almost made to order," says Mr. Clay.**

est in Canada that three of its republics have sent their first consular officials to Canada's capital. This is the Latin America in which we Canadians have ourselves just become so intensely concerned.

We are concerned partly because of the trade possibilities. We are concerned more immediately because of the inroads Germany has made in Latin American economy. The Nazis have persistently courted Latin America by trade and propaganda since 1933. In 1932 Germany filled only 9.3 per cent of the Latin American import trade; by 1938 Germany filled 17.1 per cent of the import trade. There was a similar growth in the Latin American exports to Germany during the period. There are about 49,000 route miles of airlines in Latin America; Nazi planes, equipment, personnel, capital, are found in 21,000 of those route miles.

### Canada's Opportunity

At the present moment, thanks to the pressure Great Britain is exerting upon Germany, Nazi trade with Latin America is in a state of suspended animation. And as long as Britain controls the sea, that desirable state may be expected to remain.

It is Canada's opportunity. As a matter of fact, several of our very important sinews of war are found in considerable volume in Latin America. Ferrograde manganese for steel, chromite for alloys, tin for canning, mica for electrical equipment, antimony for storage batteries, mercury for explosives, tungsten for steel, cinchona for quinine, abaca for rope, quartz for radio—these are some of the important raw materials for Canada's war-industries. With European sources of these cut off, and with Eurasian sources in jeopardy, it is fortunate that we have this nearer and more substantial storehouse on which to draw.

Latin America, of course, eyes with equal anticipation certain items in our industrial economy. It wants both production and consumption goods. It wants machinery, tools, transportation equipment. It wants chemicals, drugs, textiles, food, paper, luxury items.

The situation is almost made to order. Canadian industries, filling Latin American orders, obtain Latin American credits for the purchase of our sinews of war.

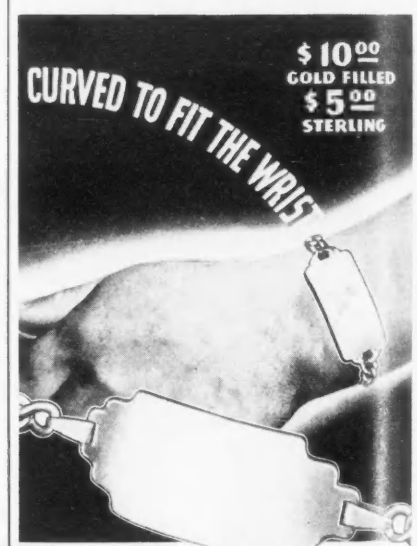
And when the war is over, if Canada is wise, she will be in a favored position. She will not only have an entree into the Latin American

markets, she will have a substantial footing there. She will be right on the crest of the wave of Latin American post-war expansion. She will be able to switch her huge wartime industrial machine from the manufacture of bombs to the manufacture of plumbing, from the manufacture of machine guns to the manufacture of typewriters, from the manufacture of aviation instruments to the manufacture of watches and compasses and machine gauges. These will be some of the things Latin America will be demanding for its own internal expansion, according to Miss Rauschenbush.

### Post-War Shipping

Moreover, there is already a lack of adequate coastwise shipping. None of the great fleet of vessels Canada is building need lie idle after the war; they can ply between Montreal and Buenos Aires, between Vancouver and Valparaiso. The Latin Americas want machinery and skilled personnel for the creation of linen, glassware, chinaware, glove industries. These will come at the close of the war. If Canada has a place in the markets of the Latin Americas, she will be asked to fill these demands for equipment and technicians.

There is high adventure awaiting Canada south of the Rio Grande, South of the Caribbean. No wonder she welcomes the invasion of the Senors from the far-off countries under the Southern Cross. When diplomatic Senors from the other fifteen countries arrive in Ottawa, and when Canada in turn sends a complete corps of consuls to Latin America, then the picture will indeed be complete. And happily so!



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NATIONAL COMMITTEE, VICTORY LOAN 1941, OTTAWA, CANADA



"SOMETHING big is coming soon"—this happy announcement by the head of the Japanese military mission in Berlin both expresses and confirms the idea behind this article. Indications multiply that a great Axis effort is about to burst forth. And if one distrusts indications, there is the underlying logic of Hitler's situation: must he not either end the war or assure himself of further large resources before the United States throws her full weight into the fight?

Perhaps the best indication of a coming Axis military effort is the noisy peace offensive which Hitler is carrying on, after having initiated it in a unique and highly imaginative manner by dropping Hess as a sort of "peace bomb" on Britain. That blue-pencilled map which Hess carried, with X marking the spot where the Duke of Hamilton, former member of the appeasing Anglo-German Fellowship, was to be met, smells suspiciously like the plans carried by two German staff officers

who were "forced" down in Belgium a couple of months before the German drive into the Lowlands. It is fairly well accepted now that Hess did bring peace proposals, and the whole manner of his approach to the Duke of Hamilton as the supposed leader of an appeasement group looks like Hitler's old tactic of trying to weaken his opponent morally before hitting him. Did he not hope to shake the confidence of the British people and make them suspect that they were being "sold out" and that all their sacrifices would be in vain? One recalls the cry of *On nous a*

# THE HITLER WAR

## Hitler's Great Juggling Act

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

*trahi!* which was spread across France after the break-through at Sedan, with devastating effects on the morale of the French Army. At the same time a huge effort has been made through the Wheeler-Lindbergh appeasement group to undermine American confidence that Britain would fight to the end.

Fortunately, we are beginning to understand that these peace offensives are an integral part of Hitler's war strategy. President Roosevelt has taken the pains to denounce peace rumors in America as Nazi-inspired. The Allied governments have held a solemn war council to specifically reconfirm that they intend to fight to the end. And the British Government has buried the Hess Affair in silence.

### In the Fighting Field

On the military side we have more substantial indications to deal with. The German conquest of Greece, Crete and Cyrenaica has advanced the Battle of the Mediterranean toward the showdown stage. If the infiltration and seizure of Iraq, Syria and Cyprus, and the stirring up of revolt in Egypt and Palestine were to have been included in the preparatory stage then the Nazi plan has failed to that extent. But the Germans may consider the present diversion of British strength to overcome the misguided Vichy forces in Syria almost as good for their purpose. The heavy bombardments of Alexandria and Mersa Matruh last week seemed to indicate that they were about to proceed with the great advance from Libya against Suez. General Wavell seems to have thought so, too, and tried with his surprise attack to push them off balance just as they were set to go, and gain time to finish off his Syrian venture.

Of course one may distrust the entire German action in the Middle East as an elaborate feint to draw British strength away from the Isles. As Mr. Churchill pointed out in his recent extensive review of the Mediterranean and particularly the Cretan operations, Germany is able in a few days to switch air power to this theatre which takes us weeks and longer to match, and we have to bear in mind that some day she might switch it back just as suddenly against the British Isles. I believe that this extended Middle Eastern campaign, besides spreading out Britain's forces, was intended to occupy important British shipping tonnage, thus leaving less to supply the British Isles and making the Battle of the Atlantic that much more effective.

### Is Hitler Seeking Draw?

One might also view the German concentration of forces opposite Russia—so loudly advertised from Berlin as a feint to catch Britain off guard, though such a concentration of land power is by no means so readily shifted as air power. The relaxation of air attack against the Isles during the past five weeks may be regarded as a ruse to fool the British that Germany hasn't enough air power to carry on the Mediterranean and Atlantic campaigns, concentrate a large force against Russia and maintain heavy offensive action against Britain as well. Perhaps she hasn't. But we are very much from Missouri these days. It may be that she is merely re-equipping her squadrons with new model planes to be sprung on us as an additional surprise in the great attempt against the British stronghold, which Goebbels hinted in his suppressed article in the *Voelkscher Beobachter* last week was imminent. Yet that suppression itself, allowed to be cabled from Berlin with just enough information to give the gist of the article,

looks suspiciously like a part of the great German game to confuse the whole situation as completely as possible, so as to give their move, when it comes, the maximum surprise value.

If I were to leave this article right here, with the suggestion that all the German moves may be feints and the real attack may come anywhere from Iceland to Iran I should certainly be playing Goebbels' game. But my reading of the evidence is that the next German effort will come from Libya against Alexandria and Suez; that the concentration against Russia is intended to win broad economic and political concessions from Stalin, by threats if possible, by a sharp military campaign if necessary; that the invasion of Britain will not be attempted until the U-boat campaign and further defeats are judged to have "softened" the British; and that it is quite possible, as Rauschning suggested in an article quoted at length in this space on April 5, that Hitler is now seeking a draw in the war rather than complete victory this year. He may propose, by conquering the Mediterranean and bringing Russia, France and Spain under his effective control, to present Britain and the United States with the *fait accompli* of a German Europe amply supplied through its access to Asia and Africa with food, oil and most other materials, holding a dagger out through the Middle East against India, and effectively barring U.S. support for Britain by the Atlantic blockade. By such hard facts he would reinforce his present peace drive and discourage the British and Americans from continuing the fight. If he could get the war stopped on the basis of Germany keeps Europe, Britain keeps her empire and the U.S. keeps the Americans, he would consider he had won, believing that we would relax our efforts and he could continue the contest by political means.

### An Epic Eruption

There must be no underrating the seriousness of the German threat. We must be prepared, as Mr. Churchill has warned, to meet in the next few months "a Nazi eruption of epic proportions." The drive against Alexandria has perhaps a 50-50 chance of succeeding. The Reichswehr, with almost the whole of its mechanized might available and no other adversary to worry about on the continent of Europe, could probably cut the ponderous Red Army to ribbons if Stalin decided to resist. In the circumstances it seems unlikely that the Soviet dictator will risk a military clash; he will rather seek by a show of determination to reduce the German demands to such as would leave him "face" enough to continue his personal rule, something which could be dressed up as an alliance, trusting to an ultimate British-American victory to free Russia of German control. The RAF offensive against the Ruhr, which as I write has been running for six consecutive nights, may be partly intended to encourage Stalin's resistance and improve his bargaining power. It can hardly be expected that Russia will fight Germany until we have a large army in Western Europe tying down the main German strength.

The Battle of the Atlantic has been so successful, according to an indiscretion of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Information Service, as to reduce the tonnage of goods being unloaded at British ports to one-half the pre-war figure. This compares with the success of the 1917 Battle of the Atlantic, which cut British imports to 34 million tons, from a 1913 figure of 56 million. It should be said, however, that (1), the tonnage entering Britain today would still be greater than that of 1917, as import figures had reached nearly 80 million before the outbreak of this war, and (2), a large part of this reduc-



First Sea Lord Admiral Sir Dudley Pound at his desk. Since the outbreak of War, the Admiralty has been given permission to promote any Captain of 5 years' service to the rank of Vice-Admiral. Since 1718, this rank has been based on seniority.

tion is due, not to sinkings but to the slowing-down effect of the convoy system, of hauling from the ends of the earth the large share of Britain's food, timber, and other imports formerly obtained close at hand in Holland and Scandinavia, and of unloading under the blackout.

### The Timing Upset

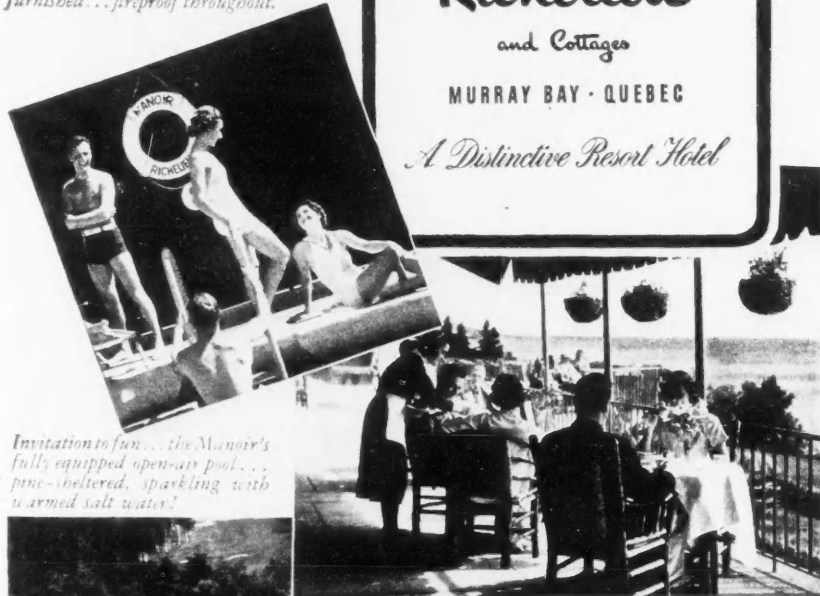
Nevertheless, and now that no one can accuse me of underrating Germany's strength, I can see a good deal of encouragement to believe that Hitler's plan is failing in numerous ways. Whereas his campaign of last year was like the hard drive of a heavyweight boxer to the solar plexus of his opponent, this year's campaign is more suggestive of a complicated juggling act. Hitler, already performing prodigious feats, is about to put still more rings, or balls, or whatnot into the air, and to be joined by several assistants, to bring the act to a grand climax. It is a matter of exact timing. If it comes off perfectly he wins the applause and the prize, and his helpers get their share. But if the timing slips up or his assistants fail him the act is ruined.

The timing of Hitler's own act appears to have been upset by our prolonged resistance in Greece and Crete, and at Tobruk. Meanwhile some of the assistants on whom he is dependent this year, as he was not last year, have failed him: Mussolini in East Africa, threatening the back door to Suez, and Rashid Ali, with his revolt in Iraq to cut off Britain's oil supply at Haifa, and his "Holy War" throughout the Arab lands. Another assistant, Franco, appears to be late coming in, while still another, Stalin, the "strong man" of the act has stopped to argue, and the light weight, Japan, who is to top things off, is still hanging around in the wings.

To abandon the figure, I think that Hitler has been seriously held up in the Mediterranean; that Russia, though Hitler could conquer the parts he covets in six or eight weeks does present an awkward distraction just at this time; that the Battle of the Atlantic is headed towards the same failure as the 1917 U-boat campaign, increasing American participation representing a great defeat for Hitler, and sinkings falling far below the three-quarters of a million tons a month which seems to have been the basis of the German calculation, causing Hitler to send out first the *Bismarck* and then a pocket battleship to jack them up, with the loss of the former and the torpedoing of the second, which now goes to join *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau* on the disabled list; and finally, that the bombardment of the British ports forms such an important part of Hitler's scheme for preventing American aid from reaching Britain, that his let-up shows that either the British night defence has made constant attack too costly, or that Germany's air power is not as illimitable as has been so often pictured.



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# Air-Bridgeway To America

BY NILS BERGEN

WHEN President Roosevelt decided recently to acquire immediately certain bases in Greenland he undoubtedly forestalled a Nazi plot which, had it been successful, would have had the most serious effects not only upon the safety of the United States and Canada, but would have interfered drastically with the movements of aircraft and ships between America and England. As long as Greenland remained defenceless it offered Hitler a most tempting prize. On several occasions German bomber planes have flown over Greenland and small bodies of determined parachutists could easily have done much damage and probably could only have been ejected with great difficulty.

It might be thought that Britain should have taken action in Greenland. This step, however, would have resulted in complications with the United States who regard this territory as coming within the sphere of the Monroe Doctrine. Even the occupation of Iceland—another essential point—was felt to be an infringement.

Greenland is the largest island in the world. It is sixty times the size of Denmark, whose only colony it is, and its area is equal to that of Ger-

Greenland sits athwart the northern supply routes from the north American continent to England; it would make a convenient air base for a drive against America; and meteorologically it is important to Europe. The Germans recognized the island's worth long ago and sent "scientific" expeditions there. The U.S. did, too, and arranged for bases with Denmark's minister.

many, Holland, Belgium, France and Spain combined. It measures 1,700 miles from north to south, with an average width of 600 miles. Six-sevenths of the land area (827,000 square miles), however, is everlasting glacier, and it is only in small coastal districts that there exists a small population. The total population of Greenland, in fact, is only 17,000 of which 500 are Danes and the balance Eskimos.

To the Danes Greenland has always been rather a luxury colony. They have regarded it in the light of trusteeship, and there has been no attempt to exploit the country. There is a certain amount of trade in skins. There is some coal production and there is also a valuable mine producing kryolith which is a source of aluminum. The Danes have also promoted the rearing of sheep which do well in milder districts.

## Cultural Progress

There has been considerable cultural progress and the Danes provided free schooling and free medical attention. There were two local newspapers, and these also were supplied gratis to readers. Old-age pensions were available to those who were over fifty-five years of age. Single persons received £4.10s a month, while married couples were given £6.15s.

It is interesting to note that a few years before the war the German government sent a strong "scientific" expedition to study conditions in Greenland. Accompanying Professor Wegener, its leader, there were fourteen other scientists. Professor Wegener himself was lost for some time and later was found dead from an attack of heart disease.

Greenland has a very strong interest to Europe meteorologically. Our weather is, in fact, derived from conditions in the Arctic, and particularly in Greenland. It has been stated that if only the great ice cap of Greenland could be melted it would extend the temperate zone of Europe hundreds of miles further north.

With the present great range of

aircraft it is clear that Greenland does afford a convenient bridgeway for aggression by air against the North American continent. Halifax, for instance, is only 1500 miles distant. Thus, by establishing air bases in the territory the United States will extend the screen of outposts to which the bases recently leased from Britain make so important a contribution. Greenland has been brought by the agreement (made by the Danish Minister in Washington but disavowed by his Government, acting doubtless on orders from Germany, and he had been recalled from his post) "within the system of hemispheric defence envisaged by the Act of Panama," and the United States will have rights comparable to those granted by Great Britain in Newfoundland and in her West Indian possessions. These facilities will be open to all American nations, including Canada. The island, of course, remains Danish though Nazi agents in Norway have tried to make mischief by holding out hopes that it might be transferred to Norway in Hitler's redistribution of the world under his "new order." This suggestion is evidently based on the fact that some years ago Norway did make a claim to part of the territory. The dispute was referred to the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague when judgment was given in favor of Denmark.

As far as the vital Battle of the Atlantic is concerned the control of Greenland by the United States is essential. It may well help to protect British convoys during the coming rush summer months, for it would be within the American law to guard ships well across the danger area, leaving it to the British Navy to complete the journey.

Fortunately this move has been warmly approved by American public opinion, where it is regarded as forestalling an aggressive move which the Danish Government would have been powerless to resist.



The man who thought his savings were safe from HITLER

• Every wise man keeps a nest egg, a dollar or two for his old age and for emergency. And in peace time he's right . . . one hundred per cent. But in war time . . . well, consider this: If this war goes wrong there *won't* be any savings. Or, if there are, the money in them will be fine for wallpaper. The best way to be sure your nest egg hatches, is to put it in Victory Bonds NOW. Put it to work protecting itself!

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Help Finish the Job  
**BUY VICTORY BONDS!**



The man who thought he'd done enough

Sure we've had a tough spring in Canada! First we pledged ourselves to buy War Savings Certificates . . . then we subscribed to War Services . . . then, somehow or other, we paid our income taxes. We even managed to smile when the new budget came down.

Now some of us feel we've done enough. But have we? Can we ever do enough when NOTHING will be safe unless we win?

It's just good horse sense to dig up that nest egg and put it into Victory Bonds right away. Then you can be sure it will hatch!

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TORONTO  
P. Kirby Hunt, Manager



Britain's Labor Minister Ernest Bevin who last week admitted that England was behind "with our airdromes and some of our factories." The "New Statesman & Nation" editorialized: "... Bevin seems too concerned with his own popularity and not clear in the lead he should give labour."



The man who kept his money in the old iron safe

• Last time the Germans lost! They could tell you what happened to people's savings. It was cheaper to use \$1000 bills for walls than to buy wallpaper! We only bring this up to remind you that the money you've been saving for your old age will only stay *spending* money IF WE WIN. Put it to work *now* protecting itself. Make sure your nest egg hatches. Buy Victory Bonds today!

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THE FINANCIER WHO "LET GEORGE DO IT"

• We just don't remember whether he was a Pole, a Norwegian, a Dutchman, a Belgian or a Frenchman. Anyway, he sat complacently at home while gallant boys died to protect him and his money bags. Then one day a fat man with a lot of medals arrived in a tank and took all his money away! Too bad . . .

Maybe it would be wise if we put our savings to work *now* to protect themselves. If they're not safe in Victory Bonds, they certainly won't be safe anywhere else! Buy Victory Bonds today!

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THE MAN WHO MADE HIS SAVINGS SAFER

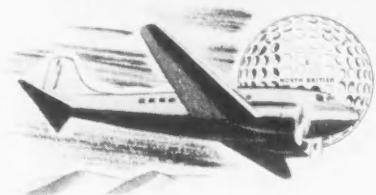
• Like a lot of us, he'd put away a little nest egg for his old age. Came the war . . . came income tax . . . War Savings Certificates . . . War Services. He cut down here, he cut down there and, somehow, he paid up out of income. He still had his nest egg. Then one day he thought: "If this war goes wrong, my nest egg will addle . . . I'd better put it to work protecting itself." So he bought Victory Bonds. So *HE'S* the happy fellow, now peace has come again!

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# Food Surpluses and National Health

BY EVA SANDERSON

The Food Stamp system for distribution of surplus foodstuffs to needy recipients as practised in the United States has now become so general and is operating so successfully that it is taken for granted, and little appears about it in the American newspapers. It never received adequate attention from Canadians even in its experimental stages.

Conditions, both as to surplus supplies and as to needy classes with inadequate diets, are exactly the same in this country as in the United States, and the Food Stamp Plan is deserving of the most careful study by Canadian administrators and the Canadian people.

CANADA and the United States can produce such huge quantities of food that the problem of finding markets and securing fair prices for the producer is acute. Burning of crops or ploughing them under has solved nothing permanently.

Mr. Henry Wallace, several years ago, when Secretary of Agriculture in the United States Government, bought up these surpluses and distributed them to relievers. This helped the farmers and relievers but disrupted wholesale and retail trade. Consequently they tried to work out some better system, and to Mr. Milo Perkins, head of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, with Mr. Wallace, goes the credit for having devised the highly satisfactory plan operating under the Federal Food Stamp Act of the United States.

This was first put into operation in Rochester, N.Y., towards the end of May, 1939. It is a way of working off food surpluses (which undermine farm prices) through established business channels. Instead of government competing with the food trades by distributing free surplus foods from warehouses, the Stamp Plan sends the relief family to the grocer. Not only do the farmer and

commercial distributor benefit by thus having distress supplies taken by distress families; the families benefit physically through a better-balanced diet. Briefly, the family may buy orange stamps good for anything on the grocer's shelves. To this the Federal Government adds a gift of blue stamps equal to one-half the amount of the orange stamps. But the blue stamps will buy only designated surplus farm products. The list varies from time to time and in different places. A sample list at the present time is wheat flour, cornmeal, hominy grits, dry edible beans, eggs, butter, dried prunes, fresh

apples, oranges, grapefruit, carrots, potatoes, pork, and pork lard.

Rochester was chosen as the first guinea pig for several reasons. Here relievers are paid by check rather than by relief vouchers. Also, Rochester relief is competently administered, allowing the special staff of Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, sent to inaugurate the plan, to follow and check results with precision. Industrial Rochester is considered fairly typical. Stamps are available for families on home relief; families on W.P.A.; families receiving old age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to dependent children.

### Features of Plan

The minimum stamp purchase required in most places where the plan is in operation is one dollar per week per person. In some sections this was found to be too much and blue stamps were given out without the purchase of any orange stamps.

To relievers an attractive feature of the Stamp Plan is the freedom of choice allowed them in selecting foods they want from the surplus list. Also, relievers no longer have to walk three or four miles for a handout of food to be carried home or wait for hours for a food truck loaded with nothing but celery. (This actually happened in Mississippi.) Instead a W.P.A. worker goes to a central office and buys a dollar's worth of orange-colored stamps per week for each member of his family. He is as welcome as a customer with a pocketful of money, for all the grocer has to do is to stick the stamps on cards holding five dollars' worth and turn them in at a bank for cash or pay his wholesaler with them. The bank or wholesaler turns the cards in to the Federal Government and in thirty-six hours receives a check for their total face value.

The plan is introduced in a community only after local interests have asked for it. Welfare officials must agree not to cut down relief payments to participants. The city must maintain an office for stamp distribution and foot the bill for administrative costs, usually around fifty-two dollars per week for every one thousand participants. To be eligible to participate, relievers must be certified by some agency like the W.P.A., old age assistance, or the local home relief agency.

### Covers Half the States

The rapidity of the Stamp Plan's growth—and the Government cannot keep up with the demand for its extension—is a measure of the complete acceptability of the plan to producer, distributor and consumer. The plan operates now in three hundred and eighty-five areas covering one-half of the United States. About four million people buy most of their food with the orange and blue stamps at a cost in blue stamps of ten million dollars a month. Stamps for every reliever wanting them nationwide would cost four hundred million dollars a year. That is where the plan seems to be heading.

Department of Agriculture authorities say two-thirds of the population has an average cash income of only sixty-nine dollars per month per family and that twenty million of them can spend only five cents a meal for food. With the blue stamps they have seven and a half cents for a meal. Welfare workers declare the absolute minimum for a sufficient diet is ten cents per meal.

This plan is long past the experimental stage and should commend

itself to our own federal government, especially since it has discontinued all relief assistance. We have want and surplus side by side. At the present time eggs bring the farmer from thirteen to eighteen cents a dozen—a ruinous price. Two weeks ago a farmer at Markham got twenty cents a bag for good potatoes. A market gardener at Islington stored his carrots all winter and then sold a ton—yes, a ton—of them for twelve dollars this spring and could find no market for the rest—so dumped them back on the land. Our fruit growers are facing their yearly worry. Apples will rot on the trees for lack of profitable markets and No. 1 peaches will sell at twenty-five cents a basket, if at all. The Stamp Plan in action would dispel this worry and bring variety to the diet of those on relief.

At the end of April in the city of Toronto we had on the relief rolls forty-nine hundred families on full relief and around five hundred families on partial relief—eighteen thousand and four hundred people altogether. The allowance is eleven dollars a month, thirty-two cents for a family of five for two weeks. In many districts in the West the relief allowance is much less than this. In "Food for Health" prepared by the Canadian Medical Association a number of carefully prepared diets are set out, every one of which is considered a minimum diet. Any one of these requires eleven dollars and forty cents for a family of five for one week.

### More Food Bought

The Surplus Marketing Administration figures about seventy-five per cent of the blue-stamp sales represent purchases of food stuffs that would not otherwise have been made. A net increase of about seven million five hundred thousand dollars a month in purchasing power at the retail counter. Only about half of this gets back to the farmer but S.M.A. officials figure that he is better off than he would be if the government were to buy up all his surplus and distribute it directly to the needy. In some areas this system still prevails and when it is employed the farmer gets seventy-five cents out of every dollar that the government spends, as contrasted with the forty or fifty cents which he nets under the Stamp Plan. The difference is appreciable but S.M.A. points out that the system of direct distribution undermines the farm price structure while the Food Stamp Plan definitely bolsters it. Hence the total return to the farmer on his crop is likely to be increased rather than diminished in the long run.

Page Mr. Gardiner!



So acute has England's food problem become that certain parts of Hyde Park have been portioned out for truck gardening. Here a couple works a plot by Albert Memorial.



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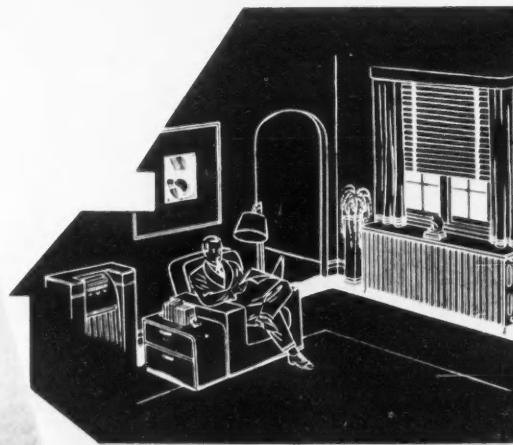
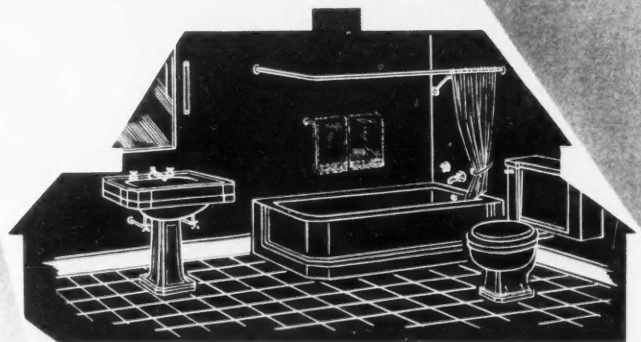
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# The Lion is Battling



This war is a reality. This is our war, in common with Great Britain and the British Commonwealth. We cannot fully visualize its satanic force because we have not been in the midst of the destruction. If we fail to win we become servile; our status of the past disappears; our hope of the future is gone.

The British Empire occupies one-fourth of the earth's surface, and has about one-fourth of the world's population. Its resources are varied and in abundance — to a greater extent than any other nation. It has the friendship of, if not a direct alliance with, the United States—the most powerful republic, a resourceful people, a nation of abundant wealth—its production unequalled.

The unity of effort of the greatest empire and the greatest republic, wherein the tremendous wealth and resources are used efficiently and economically, makes them impregnable against the assaults of any nation or group of nations—herein lies our encouragement and our assurance. Unification means uninterrupted production, money, and the best efforts of the individual. The individual who fails to give his best is not doing his part. The individual or group of individuals who obstruct are disloyal, if not criminal.

Now is the time that we must measure up to our full stature, as those who have fought and those who are fighting our battles overseas. Let us justify our pride in ourselves as men of a free nation.

## THE DOMINION BANK

C. H. CARLISLE,  
President

ROBERT RAE,  
General Manager



LAST week I wrote in this column on some impressions gathered during several weeks in the industrial towns and cities of New England and New York, and referred, with the brevity enforced upon me by limitations of space, to the continuing hostility and suspicion of the managerial classes, especially in towns where labor has long been predominantly foreign and unorganized, towards President Roosevelt and his New Deal policies. This feeling is not limited to the subject of his tolerant attitude towards the new and more aggressive labor organization methods of which the C.I.O. is the outstanding expression.

There is also a widespread feeling of resentment and apprehension at the extent to which the expenditure of federal money on work projects has created a class of voters who, it is feared, can be kept in bondage to the party in power for an unlimited period, and may thus destroy the possibility of an effective opposition. People who feel this way argue that workers who are on relief or are employed by the government on work-creating projects ought to be deprived of their franchise; but that brings up the objection that unless it is demonstrably their own fault that they are not employed by private employers there can be no democratic justification for disfranchising them.

In any case the problem will shortly be disposed of by the rapidly increasing shortage of labor due to the draft and to war orders. In this connection strong and very reasonable criticism is expressed against Mr. Roosevelt's policy of going ahead with long-distance public works like the St. Lawrence Waterway and the Passamaquoddy Bay project at the present time.

In communities where finance and commerce, or industries of the type which employs a more "American" kind of labor, are the bases of livelihood there is far less bitterness about the President's economic policies even among the wealthier classes, and among professional people everywhere I found him very generally supported as the man who has done more than anyone to prevent what would have been a most dangerous cleavage within the nation on economic and social lines following the great depression of 1929-31.

# FROM WEEK TO WEEK

## Roosevelt and the Americans

BY B. K. SANDWELL

On his external policies I found practically no sign of the attitude which a year ago was widespread among those who disliked him for his economic policies, namely the belief that he was unnecessarily and unjustifiably leading the nation towards involvement in the second world war. Outside of the Germans and a diminishing class of anti-British Irish (many of the latter in highly influential positions and with brilliant talents), there is now hardly anybody in the Eastern States who does not feel that the United States must inevitably be involved for her own security. Many, illogically enough, desire to exclude the policy of sending an American army to fight in Europe, while willing to lend every other kind of assistance; the reasons for this delicate distinction are obscure but are probably closely associated with the fact that the United States land forces are raised by conscription. It is probably the same instinct as animates a large number of Canadians, the instinct that men should not be compelled to fight except for the defence of their homeland, and that the defence of the homeland cannot be regarded as beginning more than a few hundred miles from its shores.

CANADIANS have noted with some bewilderment the constant care with which the President associates China with the cause of the democracies. I tried to ascertain the reasons for this special, and I fear somewhat sentimental, attachment of the American people for the Chinese which does not extend to granting them any rights of immigration or citizenship in the United States. The truth seems to be that the feeling of sympathy for China is not very profound among the American masses but is strong in the intellectual classes on account of the great extent of American Christian missions in China and the number of the present Chinese political leaders who were educated in the United States and have widespread friendships there. So far as the mass of the Americans are concerned, the feeling is not so much pro-Chinese as anti-Japanese, which in the present situation amounts to much the same thing.

Among a certain class of business men of the more farseeing variety there is however a more definite idea as to the role which China should be expected to play in relation to the American economy; and this is the idea associated with the traditional American policy for China of the Open Door. It is their belief that the natural advantages of the United States in connection with all efforts for the economic modernization of China are such that Americans should be able easily to take the lead over all rivals, provided only that such rivals can be prevented from getting an inside track by means of special treaty privileges relating to trade or to concessions of natural resources. The development of China, they hold, would then afford the same basis for an immense further expansion of American industry as the early stages of the development of India did for the British in the days of the "nabobs". Whether there is any justification for this faith I am somewhat doubtful, but it certainly exists, and is responsible for much of the feeling of paternal interest in China which is to be found both in American business circles and at Washington. The differences between present-day China and the India of Clive seem to me too large for the drawing of any reliable parallels. Both, it is true, present the case of a vast and naturally rich area overcrowded with human labor but unprovided with modern capital equipment; but in India there was, and indeed still is, an incalculable amount of wealth in the form of gold and silver and

English factories. In China there was never so vast an accumulation of wealth in metallic form in a few hands, and what there was a few generations ago has been systematically looted during years of disorder; moreover human labor is still so appallingly cheap that it is difficult for labor-saving capital devices to compete with it, and these are not likely to be introduced under the stimulus of the profit motive alone. However the establishment in China of a secure and beneficent government would undoubtedly make possible the introduction of great amounts of capital upon the credit of that government itself and its subordinate public bodies.

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# The German Soul

BY FRANCIS X. CHAUVIN, M.A.

"The German soul, as we see it in action to-day, is the product of instinct, tradition and history," writes Francis X. Chauvin.

Instinctively and traditionally, the German seeks to deify his leaders. That is the essential of the Lutheran doctrine of ego. That was what prompted the "National Zeitung" to publish on June 3, 1937: "God has revealed himself, not in Jesus Christ, but in Adolf Hitler."

ADOLF HITLER is not the product of his age, he is the product of history—German history. He is the most striking example of the unbreakable solidarity which exists between us and the past. Even when he boasts of renovating everything, of establishing a New Order, he is essentially *historical*, he is forcibly *traditional*.

If we are in doubt regarding the cradle of the human race, all historians, philologists and anthropologists are well agreed in dividing the civilized peoples of Europe, on a language basis, into five dominant groups—Greek, Roman, Celtic, Germanic and Slavic. The Greeks and Romans settled in Greece and Italy, the Celts in Spain, France and the British Isles, and the Teutons (Germans, i.e. "neighbors") filled the central part of Europe from the Alps to the North Seas and spread over the borders of Scandinavia. To the east of the Teutons were the Slavs, who now constitute the main body of the Slavic nation of Russia.

### In the Beginning

The first mention of the Germans in history was made by the Greek explorer Pytheas, who found them on the shores of the Baltic Sea, 330 years before the Christian Era. For two hundred years thereafter, history is silent upon the Germans, but suddenly in 133 B.C., there occurs a tremendous eruption from the North. Innumerable hordes of Cimbrians and Teutons, driven, as they claimed, by the inroads of the northern ocean waves, sweep down across the expanse between the Northern Seas and the Alps, demand territory for settlement, defeat the resisting armies of Papirius Carbo at Noreia, between the Adriatic Sea and the Alps, and spread terror in every land they traverse.

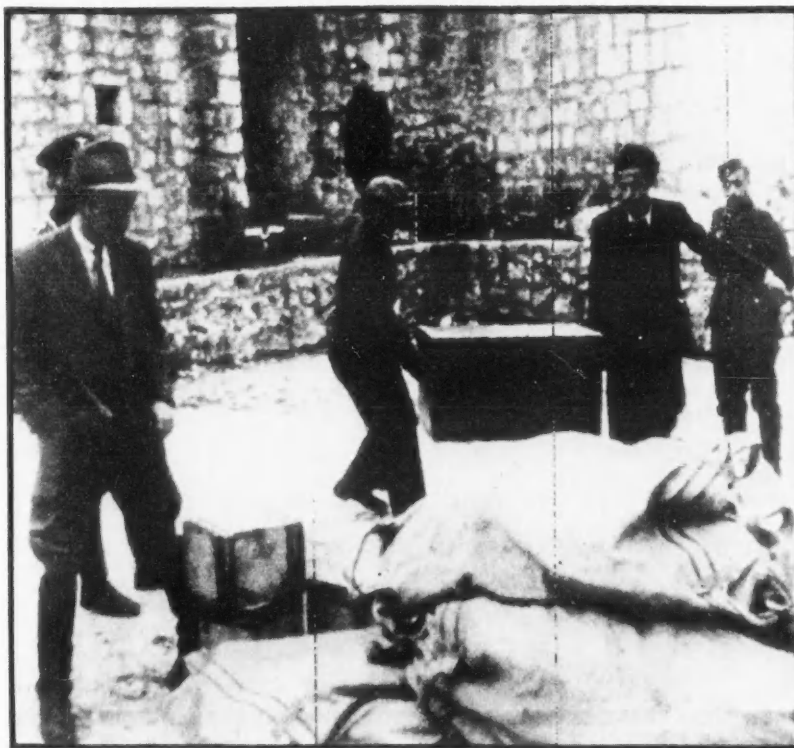
These Germans are described as men of large stature, of astonishing bodily strength, with light hair and fierce blue eyes. They wore breastplates of iron and helmets crowned with the heads of wild beasts, and carried white shields that shone brightly under the sun's rays. Their

battle tactics were first to hurl double-headed spears and then close in to fight with short and heavy swords. The women encouraged the warriors with cries and battle songs, and were as courageous and brave as the men.

From the earliest gleanings of the tribes which inhabited the territory forming, twenty centuries later, the Kaiser's German Empire of pre-World War No. 1, we gather that their chief characteristic was the lust of wars and conquests. Their incessant collisions with the Romans and the Gauls, and with the different confederacies contiguous to their ancestral habitat, bear witness to this historic fact. Another characteristic predominant in them was the consciousness of their greatness as an ethical bloc and the sense of their predominance as a civilizing influence. This trait is exemplified in the unified resistance of all the Germanic tribes to the attempt of Augustus to Romanize them in first years of the Christian Era. The sequel to this attempt was the utter annihilation of the Roman legions led by Varus by the federated German tribes under Hermann, in what is now called the Teutoberger Forest along the Weser river, A.D. 9.

### Superior Race Idea

For the first three centuries of our era, Rome, despite some war reverses, rampant luxury, corruption and despotism, remained the accredited representative of the civilization of the world, and for long thereafter, she was the political power which gave Christianity full freedom to overthrow the religions of antiquity. By the end of the fifth century, notwithstanding the decaying state of the Roman Empire and its consequent loss of authority, a considerable number of German tribes had become Christians. Not even the invasions of the Huns (412-472 A.D.) under Attila, could stem the dissemination of the Christian doctrine. However, in Germany proper, particularly in the north, most of the tribes remained heathen, thus impregnating the soil with character-



The German-approved caption accompanying this radiophoto which was flashed from Berlin, states that the picture shows Serbian State funds being removed from the Ostrog Monastery where they had been hidden by King Peter and his Ministers prior to their flight from Yugoslavia.



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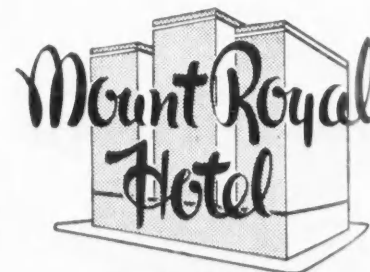
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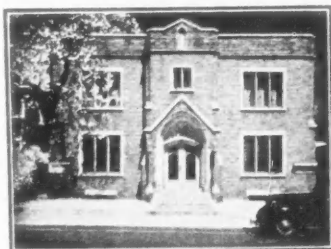
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against the stubbornness of the Ger-  
mans, who, though yielding to some  
of the spiritual influences of Chris-  
tianity, maintained throughout the  
years their predatory and piratical  
habits. For more than one hundred  
years after the extinction of the  
Carolingian Dynasty (911 A.D.), the  
history of Germany is a long record  
of struggles, internal and external, of  
depredations and conquests, of des-  
potism and tyranny, the culminating  
point of which was the arrogant no-  
tion of Emperor Otto I—founder of  
the "Holy Roman Empire of the Ger-  
man Nation," which was to last  
until destroyed by Napoleon, 844  
years later—of world-conquest and  
universal sovereignty. With Otto  
was re-born and confirmed the long-  
smouldering idea of a "superior  
race" and of that vicious ideology  
of "nationalism" which has become  
such a scourge in our times.

The succeeding period of the Fran-  
conian and Hohenstaufen dynasties  
(1024-1254) was marked by the rapid  
progress of learning, science and the  
arts, to which the great Gothic  
cathedrals, monasteries and uni-  
versities bear a splendid and abiding  
testimony. There was a general in-  
tellectual awakening in Germany,  
but, politically, this period of two  
and one-third centuries, the age of  
feudalism, evinces no progress of any  
prominence. Alone the notion of  
racial superiority—the essence of the  
German Soul—survived, buoyant as  
ever.

After an interregnum of nineteen  
years began the reign of the House  
of Hapsburg, which was to furnish  
a long succession of German emper-  
ors, the most illustrious being Maxi-  
milian (1493-1519). But behind Maxi-  
milian lay the seven hundred years  
known as the Dark Ages, and before  
him loomed Luther, whose new phil-  
osophy of "metaphysical egoism" be-  
came the centre of gravitation of all  
things, in the political as well as the  
spiritual realm, and whose "universal-  
ization of the ego" gave Germany  
the element that had so far been lack-  
ing to mould the soul which has been  
disturbing peace ever since, which  
is now submerging Europe in blood,  
and which is thrusting before the  
world the colossal figure of German  
superhumanity.

### Lutheran Doctrine of Ego

There is no intention to discuss,  
here, the movement of the Reforma-  
tion. But, for the purpose at hand,  
it is permissible to say that if the  
Reformation was essentially a relig-  
ious movement, it was also an intel-  
lectual movement. The Reformation  
and the Renaissance worked as an  
inseparable pair. From the middle of  
the 15th century to the first quarter  
of the 16th, the Renaissance was in  
full florescence. The humanism that  
prevailed at the time not only made  
a cult of pagan antiquity, but also  
violently reacted against scholasti-  
cism. Even the Bible was subjected  
to impassioned attacks by the ration-  
alists of the day.

There were also the religious  
causes of the Reformation. Morality  
was at the time at its lowest ebb.  
Deplorable abuses had filtered into  
almost every segment of life; even  
the Church was imperfectly fulfilling  
its Divine mission. Particularly in  
Germany was this true. There, the  
High Clergy, recruited as it was  
among the "grands seigneurs," own-  
ers of a large portion of the land,  
were dreaming more of physical dom-  
ination than of service to the Church.  
The disease had even penetrated the  
sacred sanctums of monasteries, and  
the Papacy itself, which had become  
an Italian power, was more pre-  
occupied with its material interests  
than with the government of the  
Church. Under those circumstances,  
a drastic reform in morality and dis-  
cipline was indispensable. With the  
dynamic Martin Luther, this reform  
assumed the character of a veritable  
revolution.

It would be irrational to attribute  
Luther's tremendous influence in  
Germany to his breaking away from  
the Church of which he was an or-  
dained priest. What made Luther's  
success in Germany was the projec-  
tion of the "ego" into the realm of

spiritual truth, as well as into the  
field of nationalistic activity and  
government. It was the overflowing  
of Luther's individuality that cap-  
tured the German people, because no  
people on earth was so well prepared  
by instinct, temperament, tradition  
and experience for the reception of a  
doctrine that deified the principle of  
individualism, that incorporated the  
individual (or citizen) into the State,  
that suppressed all authority over  
interior freedom and spiritual auton-  
omy, and that opened the way for the  
divorce of the idea of "personality"  
from all visible institutions.

"I do not admit," wrote Luther in  
June, 1522, "that my doctrine may  
be judged by anybody, not even by  
the Angels," a statement which was  
to elicit the following comment from  
Moehle: "The ego of Luther was the  
centre around which all humanity  
was to gravitate. He made himself  
the universal man, in whom all hu-  
mans were to find their model. In  
one word, he set himself in the place  
of Jesus Christ." To this Kant was  
to add, that all "exterior rule," all  
"heteronomy" became an insupport-  
able offense to Luther's "Christian  
liberty." The climax to this deifica-  
tion of the German Reformer was  
to come in 1937, when the National  
Zeitung (June 3), bluntly said: "God  
has revealed himself, not in Jesus  
Christ, but in Adolf Hitler."

### The State-Providence

The German Soul, as we see it in  
action today, is the product of in-  
stinct, tradition and history. Unfold  
every page of the early German  
chronicles, listen to the songs, bal-  
lads and legends of the primitive  
tribes before Charlemagne, follow  
through the centuries the develop-  
ment of the idea of a "chosen  
people" predestined to exercise sov-  
ereignty over the world, study care-  
fully the amplification given to the  
"egocentrism" of Luther by his suc-  
cessors in the field of philosophy  
and metaphysics, and you will fol-  
low, step by step, the gradual but  
persistent growth of an original na-  
tionalistic sentiment, which first  
annexes the individual (as opposed  
to "personality") to the community  
and the state, then by wars and con-  
quests throws off the "yoke" of for-  
eign or external authority, subse-  
quently proclaims the inviolability  
of the "ego" and suppresses all per-  
sonalities in the framework of a  
racial collective humanity, and fi-  
nally expresses itself in the State-  
Providence of Hegel and in the State-  
God of Hitler.

This progression can be made still  
clearer. The Germans have at all  
times considered themselves a super-  
ior race. "From the time of their  
first appearance in history," says  
Bernhardi, "the Germans showed  
themselves a first-class civilized  
people." Well, the first mention of  
the Germans in history dates back  
to 133 B.C., and since Bernhardi  
wrote in 1914, it is not difficult to  
understand how this ancient prej-  
udice has matured into the convic-  
tion, rigidly held by all Nazis, that

the Germans are the "cream" of  
civilization, the "superior race"  
whose mission is to subjugate all  
humanity either by the pacific in-  
filtration of German "Kultur," or by  
the physical power of German arms.  
"The dominion of German thought,"  
again writes Bernhardi, "can only  
be extended under the aegis of pol-  
itical power, and unless we act in con-  
formity to this idea we shall be un-  
true to our great duties towards the  
human race." The author refers to  
that mission as the necessary pre-  
dominance of the German spirit (or  
Soul). "This policy," he adds, "is  
both our right and our duty."

Five centuries before Bernhardi,  
Luther had said: "Thus we must look  
at the business of war or the sword  
with the eyes of men, asking, Why  
these murders and horrors? It will be  
shown that it is a business, divine in  
itself, and as needful and necessary  
to the world as eating or drinking,  
or any other work." As an echo to  
this bold, blunt, but verily German  
language, Kant was to admonish the  
German leader as follows: "Act so  
that the maxim of thy will can at  
the same time hold good as a prin-  
ciple of universal legislation."

Is it to be wondered at if, in a melo-  
drama written to celebrate the birth  
of Herr Hitler, the supernatural Ger-  
man hero, the classic embodiment of  
the German Soul, there should have  
been sung, amid shouts of "Heil,"  
the following blasphemous litany to  
the Fuehrer:

"There are so many who have never  
stood in thy presence,  
But for them thou art the Saviour  
still. . . .  
They seek the clear light of thy  
spirit. . . .  
Thou art so gentle and thou art so  
great,  
Thou art so strong and so austere. . . .  
We lay our hearts open before thee.  
No man left thy presence unreward-  
ed, if the light from thine eyes  
did but shine upon him."



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# BOOKS ON THE WAR

## The Fighting Value of the Red Army

INVASION IN THE SNOW. A Study of Russian Mechanized Power, by John Langdon Davies. Musson. \$3.00.

TURKEY, by Emil Lengyel. Macmillans. \$4.50.

INSIDE ITALY, by C. M. Franzero. Musson. \$1.25.

DICTATORS AND DEMOCRATS, by Dorothy Thompson and others. McBride.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, by Amy Vandenbosch. U. of California. \$4.00.

FRANCE, MY COUNTRY, by Jacques Maritain. Longmans. \$1.75.

WHAT HAPPENED TO FRANCE, by Gordon Waterfield. Musson. \$1.75.

MODERN FLIGHT, by C. P. Clevenger. Oxford. \$3.75.

MASARYK'S DEMOCRACY, by W. Preston Warren. U. of North Carolina. \$2.50.

HERE is as timely a lot of books as one could wish for. To begin with, there is the Red Army. Whether Stalin bows to Hitler's latest demands or holds out and takes a chance of war will depend a great deal on how he rates the Red Army's fighting power. You will have a better idea of that after reading Mr. Langdon-Davies' study of the Finnish War. He is a very intelligent writer, with an excellent book on the Spanish War to his credit. The main point which he drives home is that the Russian failure was one in adaptability. They had evolved a military machine on orthodox principles, to cover the generalized problems of war in every latitude, but had quite failed to study the special problem of Finland. The Finns were able to

BY WILLSON WOODSIDE

stand up to their 40-times-greater opponent because they, on their part, had devoted themselves with singleness of purpose to the very specialized problem of defence against this one enemy, relying wholly on themselves, and entering into an "intimate alliance with nature." The result is brought out in a full and fascinating account of the guerrilla campaigns against the Russian columns in the northern forests, with numerous photos, maps and diagrams.

More pertinent to the outcome of a German-Russian clash, however, is the story of the fighting on the Karelian Isthmus. On about one-third of the Isthmus front the terrain was suitable to the Central European tactics of the Red Army, having fewer lakes, more cleared farm land and more roads by which to mass and supply heavy artillery. Yet even here their record was not impressive. For the first two months the Russians put their belief in the "omnipotence of their new toys," but showed no adequate tactical plan for handling their huge numbers of tanks. The Finnish belief that anti-tank guns would prove as deadly to tanks as machine-guns to infantry was completely justified. "The greatest difficulty which the Finns had with Russian tanks was after the war ended, when they had only a few days to transport the remains of the 1700 captured prehistoric monsters quick enough to avoid their falling once again into Russian hands."

It was not until February that the Russians settled down to a scientific approach to their problem. Then they won by a purely orthodox artillery preparation and infantry assault, after the manner of Verdun,

with air bombing thrown in for good measure. They had to systematically blast the Finnish anti-tank guns out of existence before their tanks could advance. The slaughter was appalling, and many Finns suffered from what Langdon-Davies terms "blood-shock," from the sheer horror of mowing down the approaching waves of men with their automatics. The writer is satisfied from his investigations that the Russians sacrificed a quarter of a million lives. The Finns fought on longer than seemed humanly possible, but in the end were psychologically destroyed by noise and sleeplessness. Summing up the campaign Mr. Langdon-Davies does not believe that it was the Finnish lack of tanks, or the Russian possession of huge numbers of these, that was decisive, but the total Finnish lack of expensive heavy artillery and bombing planes. With the lesson of Crete fresh in mind, it seems incredible that with complete control of the air the Red Army could have taken so long to win. This book does not leave one in much doubt as to the outcome of a contest between this sluggish mastodon and the brilliantly handled Reichswehr.

### Lengyel's Turkey

Those who have read Emil Lengyel's delightful story of the Danube peoples will know what to expect of his new book on Turkey. There are few modern writers with such a knack of making history palatable. Turkey's history has for the past two centuries been a precarious balancing act between Russia and Britain, occasionally France, and more lately Germany. Never was her position more precarious than at the present moment. But the Turks remain optimists; they have seen *kismet* strike down so many would-be masters of the earth. They would not oppose a joint Russo-German attack. Mr. Lengyel thinks, as this would be sheer suicide. But with tacit Russian encouragement their well-disciplined and well-officered army would stand up to a German onslaught. "Rugged Anatolia could easily become the cemetery of tanks." (It seems to me that's what we heard about the mountains of South Serbia.) The writer does admit, however, that the barren spaces of Anatolia would lie completely open to enemy air attack.

Mr. Lengyel's manuscript, it should be noted, left his hands in February. There have been great changes in Turkey's position since then. Outflanked as she now is by Germany in the Aegean, there is generally less confidence that she will still fight. But so far the government and press have shown no sign of wincing on their alliance. If we can clean up Syria as we have Iraq, continue to hold Cyprus and maintain our naval power in the Eastern Mediterranean, the bolstering of Turkey's rear would in some measure compensate for Germany's new position on her flank. That would leave the question still to be settled, as Mr. Lengyel has put it, by Russia.

### Inside Italy

Italian correspondents in London received no instructions on the "line" they should take, so Signor Franzero, correspondent of the *Giornale d'Italia*, followed a non-interventionist and even pro-British line during the early months of the war, which, if it involved him in occasional telephonic arguments with Editor Virginio Gayda, boomed the sales of the paper throughout Italy. In the weeks immediately preceding Hitler's offensive in the West Franzero visited Italy; he returned to London on the 10th of May, and when Italy came in a month later he stayed on in England, where he has lived since 1922, married to an Englishwoman. Associated with Gayda for ten years, in contact with Grandi for half a dozen, visiting Italy periodically, it

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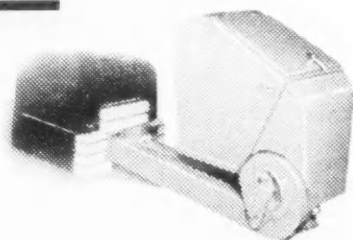
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may be imagined that Franzero grows something of Italian personalities and policies. In fact, his story is by all odds the most interesting and most convincing which I have seen on Italy since the war began. It is truly a glimpse *Inside Italy*.

Virginio Gayda, invariably referred to in despatches from Rome as "Mussolini's mouthpiece," is "purely a writing slot-machine." He is told what to write, supplied with a wealth of facts and clippings, and turns out the articles to order. Whatever time he can spare he spends in his villa at Capri. It is said that once he had just turned out under instructions a violent article against Daladier and was reading it over the telephone to Rome when the orders were countermanded and instructions given for a markedly friendly article on Daladier. So he put a fresh sheet of paper in his typewriter and turned out a friendly article, in the same convincing style!

### The Italian "Rases"

Of the other Party Rases as they are called, from the Ethiopian (Emi), Starace was vain and a "colossal pumpkin"; while Alfieri, Ambassador to Berlin, was "a pompous ass, sold head and foot to the Nazi paymaster." Count Grandi, in London, to the contrary, was "completely anti-German." Mussolini? The writer gives several penetrating analyses of the Duce by people in a position to observe him, but they are pages long. As for the Italian people they were dismayed and alarmed in those immediate pre-intervention days at the prospect of being dragged into war alongside the Germans. Even then the Germans, especially the "Strength through Joy" parties, were considered as "worse than locusts" and pointed out by waiters "as one would a leper." In the north, which is quite different in character from the south, people talked openly and loudly against war. Fascism has completely failed, says Franzero, to win over the Italians to intolerance and imperialism. "They have remained in a political sense the staunchest believers in the policy of 'live and let live'." It is high time, he believes, that we were busy among them with propaganda in the cause of freedom and European Federation.

What Happened to France is not in this case a question, but a statement of fact. Gordon Waterfield was Reuters's correspondent with the French armies, saw a good deal of the actual fighting, went on a couple of bombing raids with the French Air Force, and is able to fill in a

broad chink in our knowledge of the military failure. Most of the works we have seen so far have dealt with the political and moral failure. Waterfield saw Frenchmen fighting badly, and in particular, led badly; but what interested me most in his little book was how well they fought, along the Aisne, when they were lucky enough to get such leaders as Generals de Buisson and Delattre. I have mentioned this Delattre here before. What a man! The other commanders all complained about him, because he picked up their stray troops, made them turn, and held up the enemy. "The best bit of stealing I did," the General confesses to Waterfield, "was to capture three French tanks which had become separated from their unit owing to minor damages. . . I was able to keep them from their former commander only at the revolver point. . . As their prowess spread other tanks joined them and we soon had fourteen!" The writer believes that with more Delattres France could have held the Germans, even with the equipment she had.

Jacques Maritain's book, *France Through the Disaster*, is a very different affair. Here is a philosopher's statement of the whole case, and with that wonderful lucidity of the French. He concludes by declaring that "France has indestructible faith in her vocation: you can flay a Frenchman alive but you cannot take away this faith. . . The French people realize clearly their present predicament. They understand more deeply and they do not despair. They are in a state of silent concentration of all of their energies, physical and moral. They are enduring many things which they know are not eternal. . ."

### Masaryk's Democracy

Professor Warren believes that the times call for a review of Masaryk's philosophy of democracy, his high idealism, combined as it was with practicality, and his morality. For our trouble today is "not merely with the encroachments of inhuman totalitarian systems, violent and disastrous as they are, but in the laxness and blindness of our own cultures, which have afforded such systems their great opportunity." *Masaryk's Democracy* is a very thorough attempt to provide such a review; but it is a book for philosophers, hardly the general public.

*Dictators and Democrats* offers a collection of sketches of such figures as Mackenzie King, Roosevelt, Churchill, Hitler, Stalin, Mussolini and Konoye, by such writers as Lawrence Fernsworth, Dorothy Thompson, Fred Griffin, Ralph Ingersoll, Eugene Lyons, Emil Ludwig, Vincent Sheean, Louis Adamie and W. B. Courtney. And that is only about a quarter of the list. These are for the most part interviews, rather than essays or biographies. Some are very interesting and well-done, as that on Prince Konoye; others, like Dorothy Thompson's "Hitler" are rather hoary, or like "Henry Pu Yi" and "Goering in Wartime," too skimpy. But there is a great deal of interesting reading here and many enlightening things about the men who are busy making the history of our time. Fred Griffin does a lifelike portrait of Mackenzie King. "Only one man, President Roosevelt, addresses him as 'Mackenzie'; friends, relatives and political mockers used to call him 'Willie'; he has long been affectionately 'Rex' to a very few intimates."

### Dutch East Indies

Whatever you want to know about *The Dutch East Indies* I think you will find in Mr. Vandenbosch's admirable 450 pages, a solid work on the people, government, economy and foreign policy of this richest island colony in the world. Anyone who looked through *Modern Flight*, a large and profusely illustrated manual on planes and flying, could hardly fail to have a better idea of what thousands of our finest young men are going through daily in the Commonwealth Air Training Scheme. An appendix covers aeroplane motors, modern improvements in planes, aviation occupations and the requirements of the U.S. Air Corps and Naval Aviation Service.



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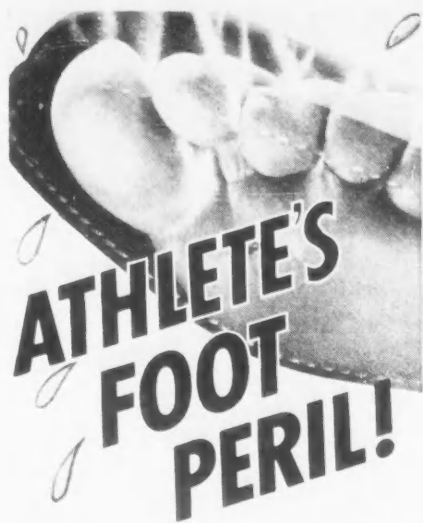
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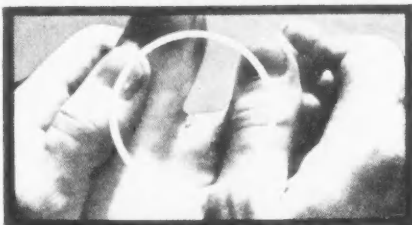
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# THE AMERICAN SCENE

## There is Only One Gerald P. Nye

Washington, D.C.

IT WAS Abe Lincoln who said that God must have loved the common people because He made so many of them, and in this connection I should like to observe that the whole history of the United States knows only one man of the mental cut of Gerald P. Nye of North Dakota, same being the Senator of that name.

If space permitted I could write a piece descriptive of Senator Nye, of his distinctive monotone and how his colleagues suddenly find themselves urgently needed in their offices at the precise moment when Mr. Nye adjusts his spectacles and rises to make a speech on the floor. Without a doubt Mr. Nye has had more experience speaking to empty spaces than your son when he was rehearsing his valedictory.

But the eminent gentleman can be best described by two simple quotations from his public utterances. When news of the *Robin Moor*'s sinking reached Washington, and even as the President asked the nation to suspend judgment until the facts were known, Senator Nye told the press: "It would not be wholly impossible for the British themselves to engineer little programs of that kind."

Twenty-four hours later, Senator Nye again cleared his throat a trifle uncomfortably and said: "The evidence that the *Robin Moor* was sunk by a German submarine is too complete to permit my declaration of yesterday noon to stand. The sinking is unfortunate, yet only what we might have expected and precisely what our foreign policy has been inviting."

What makes Mr. Nye's thinking as straightforward as a crippled pretzel is the fact that he denounces as a cowardly smear any reference to him being anti-British. He proclaims he is not. He merely thinks (and he hasn't retracted this one) that Winston Churchill plotted the sinking of the *Athenia*, that Britain is wholly to blame for the war because he declared war on Germany, and not vice-versa; that the smashing of the British Empire would have a healthy effect on the world; and that Britain is and has been the greatest pirate in the world's history.

But the Senator is not anti-British. He always says so at the end of his speeches. If this fact is not generally known it is because nobody hears the end of a speech by Senator Nye. This is unfortunate and I therefore hasten to set the record straight.

### These Terrible Polls

In the Senate yesterday Nye of North Dakota gave a long and scholarly address in his distinctive monotone, winding up with a request for Congress to investigate the famous Gallup polls. He wants them investigated, of course, because every sampling showed a greater majority of Americans in favor of all-out aid to Britain and, if necessary, outright entry into the war.

Similarly, Senator Wheeler yesterday gave notice that he wants certain radio stations "jacked up" be-

BY L. S. B. SHAPIRO

cause they have a pro-British tinge to their broadcasts (to the exclusion, I suppose, of a pro-German tinge).

Along the same line, Senator Bennett Champ Clark of Missouri constantly attacks the opinions of American foreign correspondents because they, too, are in favor of Roosevelt's foreign policy and because, almost to the man or woman, they advise this nation to get into the war and save itself while the opportunity for victory still beckons.

The amusing angle of this situation is that the isolationists, while attacking every public barometer which indicates American concern for itself and for Britain, still claim that the majority of Americans are isolationists. It never occurs to Senator Nye that the polls he attacks are very likely accurate. It never occurs to Senator Wheeler that the broadcasting stations have a pro-British tinge because they are carried in that direction by public opinion. Nor does it occur to Senator Clark that returned war correspondents scream for intervention because they know what goes on in the Nazi mind.

### An Ear to the Ground

The *Robin Moor*: A most provocative theory about the sinking of the *Robin Moor* by a Nazi submarine is making the rounds of well-informed circles in Washington. This theory holds that the tragedy was planned and engineered by Berlin in full awareness of its possible consequences but also in the hope that it will prove President Roosevelt's inability to gain enough public support to take belligerent action in retaliation. In this way, according to the theory, the Nazis hope to demonstrate to the world and particularly to South America that the President's foreign policy lacks the public and Congressional support necessary to implement words with action.

There is considerable evidence to support such a theory. The details of the sinking indicate cool deliberation on the part of the submarine commander. There can be no doubt the commander knew the ship's American registry and that he had plenty of time to think about it. There is the curious fact that the sub commander took pains to make sure there could be no mistake about the submarine's nationality. The Germans apparently didn't want even Senator Nye to be able to claim that it was a British trick. And the ship's contraband even under the Nazi definition was hardly of a character worth worrying about.

Finally there is the bluster which has characterized Berlin's reaction to America's concern. "We will sink any ship carrying war material to a British-controlled port whether its name is the *Robin Moor*, the *Ex-moor* or what have you." Such a commentary lacks the shrewdness Germany has thus far displayed in the politico-propaganda field. It smacks of a public thumbing of the nose.

### Keeping Very Cool

There is every reason to believe the Nazis have gambled on a poor prospect: that German arrogance has at last broken the bounds of strategic shrewdness.

The White House and the State Department are handling the *Robin Moor* case in a manner which has surprised most observers, including probably the German. There has been no attempt to drive the American people into an emotional frenzy. No White House buildup has been given the incident, as so many observers have been predicting these past weeks. Indeed, the White House has clamped down on emotionalism. The first comment forthcoming from the White House was a request that

"judgment be suspended until the facts are known." When the facts were made known the only White House comment was that "the request that judgment be suspended has been withdrawn."

At the State Department Under-Secretary Sumner Welles made it clear that the United States will base its representations only on the firmest ground—that the passengers and crew of the *Robin Moor* were set adrift in direct contravention of the London naval treaty of 1930 signed by the United States and by Germany. Mr. Welles made one more significant assertion: That the public will know every scrap of information on the *Robin Moor* case to the last comma immediately as received by the State Department. Nothing will be delayed or withheld.

### Not Against Labor

If anyone had predicted a year ago that President Roosevelt would call out the United States Army to break a strike, he would have been laughed out of Washington. Mr. Roosevelt would never do this; he has too much sympathy in his heart for labor, he has great ambitions for a higher standard of living for the working man, he is too much concerned with an orderly spreading of the wealth of the nation.

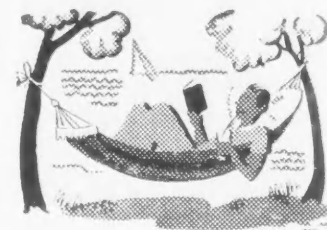
Now the United States Army has broken the North American aviation strike on direct orders of President Roosevelt.

Does this mean that Mr. Roosevelt's attitude toward labor has changed? Does it signify a deterioration in the great humanity of the man who has endeared himself to the masses since 1933?

There can be a positive answer to these questions. It does not.

Only one startling discovery impelled Mr. Roosevelt to send the Army into the aviation plant. He made

it months ago but was loathe to believe it. He gave the men concerned the benefit of every doubt; he argued with them and cajoled and threatened. And meanwhile the evidence was piling up—until last week there could not be the slightest shadow of doubt about the fact. It was this: that Communist orders from Moscow, inspired by Berlin, had promoted this and many other strikes during the last six months, and that these orders were directly responsible for the completely unreasonable attitude of certain "wildcat stage" leaders around the negotiating table.



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**DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE  
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The recent Science Front article on Gas Turbines, reprinted in other magazines, aroused much controversial interest in engineering circles. Quite a few Canadian and American experts criticized the view that Gas Turbines promised a revolution in power development on land, sea and in the air. Authoritative information now justifies the stand taken in SATURDAY NIGHT. Important advances are pending, and these will be described here as soon as possible.

IN A previous article we put the Western Problem this way: How can the Prairie re-establish itself as the great basic wealth-producing area of Canada? This is not a question for post-war politics. Very soon it will be a critical problem of Canadian unity and the war effort. Speeches cannot justify ruin much longer.

We quoted a wishful thought of Premier Bracken's, about selling wheat some rosy tomorrow.

Herewith Mr. Bracken in another mood. On April 7, speaking to his constituency at The Pas, the Manitoba premier sounded a rousing call to progress. Of his northland rehabilitation scheme he said: "Instead of 5,000 trappers each making \$300 a year we want 25,000 making \$600 a year. That is the challenge. That is the goal we propose to reach as soon as possible." Eighty million acres is the vast area of the plan. Mining, fishing, forestry and water power are included.

"We propose," Mr. Bracken said flatly, "to make revolutionary changes in policy which will result in the rationalization of the economy of the North and place the whole area on a sounder basis than has ever before been attempted or was ever before thought possible."

Mr. Bracken could make himself the leading figure in Canadian politics by repeating that speech! With one word changed. Change *North* to *West* and that speech would be a signal for the rebirth of the prairies.

This department doesn't draw up political blueprints. What keeps Mr. Bracken from taking up the challenge of the West as he did that of the bankrupt North, only Mr. B. knows. What could be done, in the light of what is being done elsewhere, follows now. Lack of space prevents pussyfooting.

#### Farm Revolution

First, Mr. Bracken would get a clear idea of the world-wide revolution now under way: the industrialization of agriculture and its complement, the redistribution of industry. (This revolution is technical, not political. It is taking place in Peasant China, Communist Russia, Nazi Europe and Democratic America, all at once.) This revolution offers the Canadian Prairie a greater, sounder prosperity than ever before was possible.

The name of the revolution is Farm Chemurgy. It means: farming for chemical industries. And industry based on farming.

Dr. Karl T. Compton, famous practical research man, says Chemurgy succeeds because: "It is based on the new philosophy of creating new wealth and new opportunity for all rather than the age-old instinct of taking wealth from others." We think this is exactly Mr. Bracken's purpose in the Northland scheme.

Henry Ford says bluntly of Chemurgy, "If we industrialists want the farmer to be our customer, we must find a way to become his customer." Backing this up last year, Ford started work on a "plastic car" made largely from farm products. The du Pont company paid cash for 300 million pounds of farm stuff.

Second, Mr. Bracken would start the western revolution the way he started the one up north. With action. In the United States there is a politically independent National Farm Chemurgy Council. Probably such a Council would need political sponsorship and guidance in the West. (Guess who, Mr. Bracken. Never mind Abie. Let him stay in his yard and play with his old Turner Valley.)

The Western Chemurgy Council would be summoned immediately, as part of the West's effort to do more for the war than wait and beat its

breast. The Council would be composed of leading western business men, but no vice-presidents of absentee corporations; of farmers elected by farm organizations; and of scientists.

#### A Research Pool

The Council would arrange for pooling the research facilities of the three prairie universities, smaller colleges and agricultural schools. These laboratories are surprisingly extensive. Mr. Bracken would have to be plenty tough. But it's time our research people quit fooling around. Let the Ivory Tower men move out. Cooperate or scram. There's a war on.

The Council and Mr. Bracken could do things without waste time or apology because Chemurgy would be a principal war effort on the Prairie.

Fuller cooperation could be obtained from organizations, industries and individuals in the United States. Maybe if the East can get a Waterway from heaven, the West can ask FDR for something too. Anyway, millions of dollars worth of information and plans could be assembled swiftly at a cost of only office research. From its preliminary emergency work the Western Chemurgy Council would start moving.

One: organize immediate field or factory tests of certain chemurgy projects now applicable to the Prairie.

Two: draw up fifty or more farm and laboratory research projects selected for probable speed of completion.

Three: raise by subscription ten or more \$10,000 prizes for solution of problems specified by the Council.

Four: make public all information and plans, with a clearing house for practical ideas submitted by individuals.

It would be dangerous to set forth a list of definite projects that could be put into action tomorrow. We'll risk razberries (Number Two crop in the West, second only to the night-blooming Gardiner Gloom) by mentioning a few. And the first is Vitamins.

#### A Vitamin Industry

All Canada could be supplied with a daily super-rich Vitamin food supplement by a Vitamin industry in the West. All you need, Mr. Bracken, is sunshine and soil. And the new processes. Soon now the democracies, led by Roosevelt's hard hitting realists, are going to admit that Vitamins are among Hitler's most vital secret weapons. Nazi troops, despite food substitutes, are in perfect health and morale. Here is *today's* chance for our West to get in on the ground floor. Tomorrow we'll be importing the stuff and wondering how come we're licked again.

Medical products in amazing array can now be manufactured from farm crops. Chemurgy shows how. New sulfa drugs are being produced from oat hulls and corncocks! Anesthetics can also be turned out. Such a medico-chemical industry could be started on a very small scale, would be self-supporting in the West, and would form an ideal sub-unit in the larger Vitamin industry. Two years from now concentrated foods will start a bigger revolution than canned goods. Will the West be up in front?

The West could produce basic material needed for Canada's big printing ink industry. Remarkable new compounds known as "prolamins" can be extracted from wheat and barley. Processes are available now for turning these into ink and adhesives.

The Prairie could enter the casein industry, now really getting into its stride. A million pounds of the stuff (as Aralac fiber) will go into men's hats this year. Made from wasted skim milk, casein would bring vast

paint and plastics industries Westward.

At the same time our Vitamin industry would keep Western cows producing at top efficiency all the long winter. Chemurgy solves the problem of climate and season. It can show Western Canada how to spread its super-rich summer sunshine supply over twelve months of factory-farm production.

#### What Europe Has Lost

Right away we could take advantage of the war and help win it by an immediate program of growing

essential oils, spices and drugs. The States are joyfully leaping into this high profit field. The medicine, perfume, flavor and insecticide market has been lost by Europe and the Orient. Canada imports almost everything in this line. Chemurgy could turn most of this order over to the west. If the botanists tell you we can't grow these plants, get new botanists who can grow them.

Quebec and Ontario won't have their paper pulp outlets much longer. America is turning to farm grown cellulose. Our prairies have stupendous supplies of waste cellulose. Call Chemurgy, Mr. Bracken, and the heck with Hepburn or Sirois!

We could build up the list indefinitely. The news has just brought us a spectacular example of what

Western farmers could do for themselves with a Chemurgy Council. The dispatch is from Florida. At a cost of \$4,000 research has shown how to treat unmarketable fruit. Annual profit for Florida farmers will be four million dollars! Ditto for Californians.

Not so long ago, when your correspondent was in college, an Eminent Authority and head of a University department said: "There is no gold or copper in Manitoba worth mining." Two years later Flin Flon began production.

That kind of expert lame-brain is in epidemic numbers out West. But we think Mr. Bracken handled a few of them before he started work up north.

Right this minute Chemurgy is the Opportunity pounding on prairie doors. Mr. Bracken, let's hear you make that speech over again! Say it this way: "We propose to make revolutionary changes in the WEST which will result in the industrialization of the Prairie, placing our vast farmlands on a basis of prosperity never before attempted and never before thought possible."

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This photo, radioed from Berlin, shows German parachute troops landing in Crete. They suffered heavily, but occupied the island in 12 days.

## How To Drive Yourself Crazy

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

ONE of the oddest things about the Hess mystery (not the *very* oddest, I'll come to that in a moment) is the way the Axis leader has dropped straight out of the public consciousness. For a week we couldn't talk about anything else. And now when I ask people "What's your theory about Rudolf Hess?" they usually come back with something like "What's your's about Abbott and Costello?"

This is particularly trying because for me the whole Hess mystery is just as baffling and insistent as it was on the day he dropped into Scotland, in his splendid zippered suit with gold accessories and his beautiful boots that fitted like gloves; looking by all accounts like a Messiah styled by Orry-Kelly. Wiping it off the front pages after the third day didn't do any good. For me the maggot was already in the apple where it has been gnawing away ever since with nothing whatever to feed on.

At the time of the Hess descent I happened to have been re-reading Sherlock Holmes; chiefly because it was nice to lose oneself in a world where wickedness and irrationality were constantly met and defeated by cold logic. The Holmes method if you remember was to take the most fantastic detail from any given situation, apply it to each hypothesis in turn, rejecting the ones which it didn't fit and concentrating on the remaining one where it did.

Using the Holmes technique I selected the most fabulous detail of the Hess episode — the Painted Toe Nails. Holmes would have loved that. His deepset eyes would have glittered, a flush would have mounted to his lean hollow cheek. But even Holmes would be baffled by a discovery completely outside his experience. *The Painted Toe Nails fits every hypothesis.*

The Lunacy Theory, for instance. On this theory Mr. Hess was crazy because he painted his toenails, or else he went crazy from being shut up with no occupation except toenail painting. Either way the hypothesis fits. I've been over it and over it and now all I can see is Mr. Hess painting his toenails, carefully and beautifully, one at a time. This little pig went to Scotland. This little pig stayed home. This little pig *Stop* this or you'll soon be as crazy as Hess.

The Messiah Theory. You may argue that a man come to save humanity wouldn't bother to paint his toenails. But you might just as well argue that that extra touch of glamor is exactly what he might go for. Look at Aimee Semple MacPherson, who once asked or may very well have asked, Why should the Devil have all the best Cutex?

The Trojan Horse, or Apple, Apple, Who's Got the Maggot, Theory. Holmes would have seized on that. Obviously Mr. Hess painted his toenails in code, perhaps in the hope of attracting the attention of a passing German airman by waving his feet out of the nursing home window. The times being what they are this is a perfectly tenable theory.

### Devoted Servant Theory

The Devoted Servant Theory. On this hypothesis the Axis boys got together and decided that the first step in defeating England was to flabbergast the entire population. "How about sending Hess over in a parachute?" Dr. Goebbels suggests. But the Fuehrer shakes his head. "Not flabbergasting enough." The little Doctor frowns and concentrates and then in a moment cries happily, "I have it! We'll paint his toenails." "That wouldn't do any good," says the unhappy Hess, blushing hotly. "I'll have my boots on." "You could rick your ankle," the Fuehrer says, smiling fondly on his brave Maurice. "Rick both your ankles and see if I care!" "Cyclamen would be nice," the Doctor cries gleefully. "It will drive them crazy."

Well, apparently it hasn't driven anybody crazy but me. In the meantime there sits Mr. Hess in his Scottish castle, the strangest figure that ever crossed history or double-crossed his fellow man. Does he still paint his toe-nails? Does he still call for chicken, eggs and rice? Nobody knows and apparently nobody cares. He is as completely lost to public interest as the late Gamaliel Harding or Francis X. Bushman. I just can't figure it out.



Air Commodore Patrick Huskinson, co-inventor of England's super-bombs who was blinded by a Nazi bomb explosion, is still partially blind.

# BACKS BRITAIN to win!

"The British nation can be counted upon to carry through to victory any struggle that it once enters upon, no matter how long such a struggle may last or however great the sacrifice that may be necessary, or whatever the means that have to be employed; and all this even though the actual military equipment at hand may be utterly inadequate when compared with that of other nations."

—From "Mein Kampf", by Adolf Hitler

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# WORLD OF WOMEN

## A Star Comes to Town

WHATEVER has become of the opera star with the grand manner who threw things, bared her teeth and screamed in high C at the conductor during rehearsals and behaved like a deranged zombie to prove to herself and her public that she had Temperament?

To its complete surprise the other day this column found itself lunching with Miss Rose Bampton, leading soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Association, who had arrived in Toronto to sing at the Promenade Symphony Concert. Though Miss Bampton had just stepped from a plane (the first guest star of the Proms to do so in eight years) and though we scrutinized her closely, we couldn't detect the slightest trace of Temperament. She's tall, well-built, amazingly young to have reached the heights of grand opera, and extremely personable. In fact, she looks like Loretta Young. Gracious, she even has a sense of humor. On the blouse of her dark suit she wore an unusual fan-shaped brooch composed of many tie pins given by artists to her husband, Miss Bampton, an American girl of French descent, is the wife of Wilfred Pelletier, the French Canadian conductor which accounts, she says, for her lack of "temperament". "My husband says his wife will never make other conductors undergo what he sometimes has had to suffer from temperamental artists."

BY BERNICE COFFEY

She and Mrs. Roosevelt probably hold a joint record for being the most frequent air-travellers among United States women. Some time ago Miss Bampton received a medal from the air line to mark the completion of her hundredth thousand mile of travel by plane. Soon she will receive another medal for the completion of the second hundredth thousand miles.

Between flights and singing engagements she and her husband live on a farm in Connecticut where strawberries are her passionate concern. And in August or September she will take a "singer's vacation", a month during which she rests her voice for the coming season by singing not a note of music.

During her travels which have ranged usually by plane over all Europe, Africa and America, Miss Bampton has stored up many unusual experiences. For instance, the time she flew in an open cockpit plane in mid-winter to keep an engagement in Summerside, P.E.I. Her accompanist and her music were to follow in a later plane but the weather closed in and she found herself in Summerside sans accompanist or music. The music cabinets of Summerside residences were ransacked. An accompanist "an excellent one" was found, and the concert went on as scheduled even though all the pieces

of music so co-operatively provided were in as many keys.

Then there was the time she appeared for a rehearsal on the Bing Crosby program. For a time nothing much happened except that an oddly dressed individual in an eccentric hat and a violent shirt (which he wore outside his trousers), lazily pushed pianos around. When this person called out, "Anybody seen Bampton?" she was even more puzzled until she discovered that the queer duck was Bing himself. Today, Miss Bampton and Bing are good friends, and she gives him credit for having done much to advance the cause of good music especially among young people because of his chummy attitude toward it.

### College Humor

"Later Bing did a very dear thing," Miss Bampton remarked. A college town had contracted for a series of concerts and the authorities knew that the success of the undertaking depended on the students who had decided for themselves to have none of it.

The day of Miss Bampton's arrival by train this time—the whole college was at the station to meet its returning football team. While waiting for the train they had greased the rails so that the train skidded into the station and away on past it. The star of the evening's concert



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climbed down from the high train step and waited to see what would happen. It did. The students carried her off to a small restaurant, deposited her beside the "juke" box and cross-examined her closely about the sort of music she intended to sing at the concert. Was she going to sing "Home On The Range" as she had on Bing Crosby's hour? There was a long parley and the students, still on the defensive against culture, let her go. Then they wired to Hollywood to ask Bing what he thought of Rose Bampton. The reply from Hollywood stated that Bing was on vacation in Bermuda. So a cable was sent to Bermuda.

Bing's cable in reply informed the students that Miss Bampton was an alumnus of his Music Hall, and that they should feel honored to make her an alumnus of their college, too.

The concert which took place that night was a huge success "and I never had a better audience," says Miss Bampton.

"Home On The Range" was included in the program.

### "Post-Office"

A recent issue of "The Queen" describes a diverting new game that is quietly establishing itself in England as a result of the paper shortage. Envelopes delivered by the postman have become of more interest than the letters they contain because they are used over and over again so long as there is space anywhere for a name, address and an uncanceled stamp. And then, when all the space is filled up with crossover names a national economy fund is pasted over the lot so that an envelope has as many lives as a cat. Anyone—any woman—can participate.



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the ripe possibilities in seeing who is writing to whom. But the situation becomes still more rife when it comes to selecting an envelope in which to mail a letter. As the writer in "The Queen" remarks, "Shall Lady B—, who is haughty, cold and mean, receive that ugly buff horror with the cheap transparent face marked in red print, "To Keep You Right on Time Use Chaplin's Electric Clocks" to pay her out for the brute she sent you yesterday, or will you give that snobbish Mrs. Smith with an "E", who was so unkind to poor Miss Brown without one at the W.V.S. meeting, that rich, white beauty complete with ducal coronet?"

But the game becomes even more engrossing when old letters are used for correspondence "a highly commendable economy, showing immense social courage and foresight." And the writer describes her feelings when she receives letters from her aunt—letters written on paper which carried a lengthy correspondence between the aunt and her lawyers in 1936.

Any signs of a paper shortage in Canada?

### A Glassy Look

One of the surest cures for boredom of which we know is a visit to a factory. The sight of an article coming into form under the hands of a skilled workman is one of the most thrilling and most beautiful sights in the world. And having seen some part of the operation which brings it into being the article, no matter how commonplace, can never ever afterward be taken for granted.

In all likelihood you've seen some of the new glassware decorated with "Shadow Etching." This is a new form of glass decoration evolved here in Canada which seems to bring a third dimensional effect into the frosty white ornamentation with which we all are familiar. Well, dears, we've seen how it's done, and don't try to stop us because we're going to tell All about it.

The York Glass people, who dreamed up the process of shadow etching, have stacks and stacks of plain glass plates, bowls, and so on, and a large staff of girls and men who put the decoration on it. They do this by holding the plate or what have you delicately against a wheel which runs through gooey white stuff. The operators, they tell us, become so skilled after a time that they need not refer to a pattern. They seem to know by a sixth sense where each little petal in the rose petal pattern should be. After the first "frosting" the plate, with the pattern almost completed, is passed to someone else who puts in the effect of light and shade by burnishing the pattern against another wheel. It is work that takes a light touch and a nice sense of timing lest the glass become overheated by the friction and crack.

Highlight of the visit occurred when we came to a large tank-like object, lighted inside, with a small window to see through and a pair of limp cloth arms ending in large gloves hanging outside. Someone came along, picked up a plain glass covered with leather into which a design had been cut. But first he pushed his hands into the "arms" and gloves hanging outside the machine and

then thrust them inside. Someone turned a switch which started a furious sand-storm inside the tank and peeking through the little window we could see the sand blasting the design into the uncovered parts of the glass held by the covered hands. In a very few moments the glass was brought out, the protecting leather cover pulled off and, whoops, there was a glass beautifully ornamented with a frosty-white design.

### Another Language

Herewith is a small glossary of terms for the education of our readers who may know someone in the Canadian Navy:

"Duff" dessert.  
"Gash" extras, or anything left over after a meal has been served.  
"Tiddleys" uniforms that the men had made to order.  
"Pusser"—an issue uniform.  
"Pongoes" men in the army.  
"Pigeons", "Bluebirds" airmen.  
"Posh" smart.

Sorry, girls, this is all we were able to pry out of the boys but we suspect that a complete glossary would be wonderfully descriptive and colorful.

### Cream Or Lemon?

BY EDITH GRANT

IT ALL happens so quickly. The telephone rings. Would I come to tea on Friday afternoon? Yes, I would. I'd vowed I'd refuse, but it's too late now. I have once again been asked to join in with a hundred screaming women, and add my little bit to the din if I want to. No one will stop me.

A sea of faces, a frenzy of floppy feminine forms, round, short, thin and tall. Noses—long aquiline noses, Roman noses, short broad noses, snubbed noses, turned up and turned down noses. Then an indescribable noise assails me of high voices, well trained in the competitive art of saying a great deal about nothing. I am offered a sandwich. Cheese. Oh, Lord, what will I do with it? But I say to myself "Above all keep calm and remember in a very short time you will be returned to that peaceful world you were enjoying so much. Remember you were very lucky to be asked. Marg wasn't, and she was furious."

I must speak to someone. I see a familiar face. It's Mrs. Pettybottom. But no, she never looked like that in her wildest moment. My God, it's the hat. A brigade of hats charge me. Colossal hats, tiny hats, turbans, sailors, Eugenie hats, Robin Hood hats, the French beret, the Scotch tam o'shanter, a German helmet, a skull cap, a military pill box, a floppy hat, no hat at all, a halo with veil, and then a sane, sober fedora, but its feathers, they are shooting up. It's not Mrs. Perkins, she couldn't come, she sent her hat.

I'm growing hysterical. It's these late hours, scratchy meals, too many cigarettes. Yes, I must cut out cigarettes. And now I hold a tea cup with a shaking hand. Oh blessed tea. But with sugar how loathsome. I speak to the dean's wife. I say, "How's your daughter?" She stares dumbfoundedly. You can hardly blame her. What made me say it? She has no daughter. She's as barren as a sand bar and the Dean never would forgive her. I turn away.

I hear a nasal voice say accusingly "Hello, there. Where have you been hiding yourself?" I face her guiltily, but she is addressing the ghostly, scarlet-lipped caricature by my side, who answers her brightly. I move on, but still in doubt.

Suddenly I feel more normal. The noise is subdued. I see someone in the distance smoking a cigarette. I too can smoke if I fight my way to the sideboard. I do so. Some saint offers me a light. I inhale deeply. Peace descends. I hear cheerful voices announcing their departure. "It's been too lovely." "Perfect, my dear." "Thanks a million times." I fall in line for The March Past. I face my hostess. We shake hands. I say quite calmly, "My dear, I've enjoyed every minute of it." Did I say enjoyed or endured? It doesn't matter. She laughs. I laugh.

We both laugh because the Party's Over.

# Elizabeth

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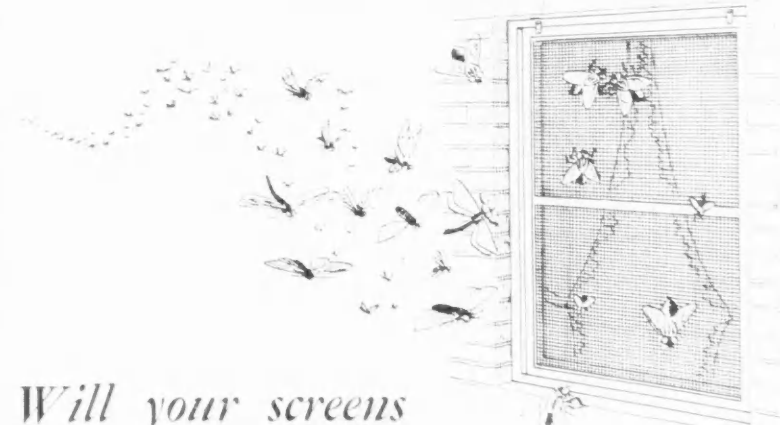


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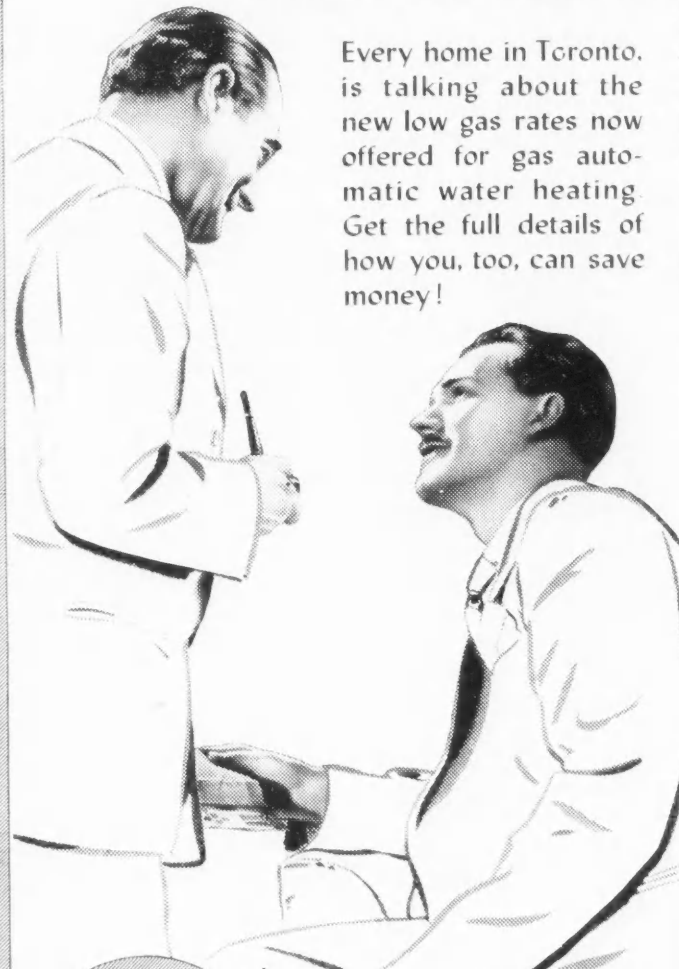
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# THE LONDON LETTER

## Pity the Food Minister!

BY P. O'D.

ALL the various Ministries of the Government now are facing immense new tasks, new at least in their unprecedented size and complexity, and quite often new in character, as their work and responsibility extend into further fields. But it seems to me that the Minister who has the most difficult job (always excepting the Prime Minister, whose responsibilities would appal almost anyone else) is the Minister of Food. His problems, his difficulties, and his critics are countless. Everyone who eats feels entitled to grumble.

Here is a brand-new Ministry—for the food organization of the last war had long ago lapsed entirely—and it has been given the gigantic task of feeding the nation, seeing that distribution is efficient and equitable, keeping prices down to reasonable levels, and doing all the thousand and one jobs involved. In the course of a few months it has become the largest trading organization in the world, doing a business of over £600,000,000 a year, and spending not far short of £100,000,000 in subsidies to control prices. And the whole immense organization has practically had to be improvised!

No wonder mistakes have been made, countless mistakes! No wonder some districts have had larger supplies than they should, and others much less! No wonder ingenious and not very scrupulous middlemen have been able to evade the Ministry's restrictions and raise prices! There are tricks in every trade, and these men know them and practise them undeterred by the fines, which are usually only a tiny fraction of their profits. And they are not always caught.

The amazing thing is, not that so many mistakes have been made, but that on the whole the job has been so well done. With inadequate supplies in many foodstuffs, and with the problems of distribution horribly complicated in every way, the population of these islands is being reas-

onably well fed, and at reasonable prices at least not unreasonable, when everything is considered. And the efficiency of the Ministry's organization is improving all the time.

There was a general and generous recognition of the good work done, when Parliament debated food questions last week, though the critics were also quite numerous and vocal especially about what they regarded as inadequate precautions against profiteering. This was only right and timely. It is Parliament's job to criticize rather than praise; and one way to get things put right is to kick up a row about them.

Admittedly there are still a great many things to be put right. No doubt, in time most of them will be. At least an honest, determined, and intelligent effort will be made, and that is all anyone can ask. In the meantime, I take off my hat to Lord Woolton. He is doing one of the biggest jobs in the world in a really big way. He has my admiration, my sympathy—I had almost said my affection. It is hard not to like a man who sees to it that you get fed.

### Fifty Years an Editor

Winston Churchill is one of the busiest men in the world, and carries almost the heaviest burden of responsibility, but he took time off last week to attend a luncheon and make a speech in honor of Sir Emsley Carr, on the occasion of his fiftieth anniversary as editor of *The News of the World*. The King also sent a message of congratulation and good wishes.

Fifty years an editor and still going strong! It is an amazing record, and yet not the record, for the extraordinary C. P. Scott was editor of *The Manchester Guardian* for 57 years. But then Scott was in a class by himself, and not only in the matter of professional longevity. He

was one of the giants of British journalism, and no one can claim this for Sir Emsley Carr, good man and sound journalist though he is.

But fifty years is a grand long performance. Fifty years of toil and watchfulness and the constant anxiety of all sorts that besets the editorial chair of a national newspaper—even if it does come out only once a week. Such endurance indicates a high degree of toughness of mind and of constitution. Running a great newspaper is a peculiarly exacting business. Every issue is a new and separate problem, involving an entirely new lot of decisions. A newspaper never runs itself. The editor's hand must always be on the wheel.

That Sir Emsley has made a success of his job is evident, not only from the fact that he has held it so long, but that under his management *The News of the World* has grown from a circulation of the most modest dimensions to more than three millions—probably the largest weekly circulation in the world. It is true that *The News of the World* is a



Charles Butterworth, comedian, who appears in "George Washington Slept Here", Royal Alex, week of June 23.

newspaper of a frankly popular type—rather a "rag," in the eyes of highbrow and snooty persons. None the less, this remains an astonishing success, and Sir Emsley fully deserves the high honors that have been paid him. He has had a long and brilliant innings, and, in the pleasant language of cricket, he is still "carrying his bat"—at 76.

## AT THE THEATRE

### Gogglier Glasses, Dowdier Undies

BY LUCY VAN GOGH

"NANCY'S PRIVATE AFFAIR," currently being produced by the enterprising Mr. Frank McCoy at the Royal Alexandra, with Miss Anna Sten of the silver screen in the leading role, is said to have run for a season in New York. Well, you never know. "Abie's Irish Rose" ran for nine seasons, or was it ninety, and if we had been writing about its first performance we should probably have said that it would wilt in a week. And last Monday night a large audience showed signs of being considerably amused by an entertainment which left us in the mood of Queen Victoria at her most uncompromising.

Mr. Myron C. Fagan, who staged his own play and who calls it a comedy, appears to think that if you take the devices used in several successful plays of the past and work each of them a little harder than in its original play, you will get a piece that will be more successful than any of them. Few such devices are hozier than that of the wife who has lost the love of her husband by taking to goggles and getting careless about the set of her undies; but Mr. Fagan puts Miss Sten in gogglier glasses and dowdier garb than any dramatist has ventured upon. That he produces no intelligible reason why *Nancy*, who is otherwise a clever and fascinating personality, should wander so far from the path of common sense does not worry him.

When the wife goes goggly it is the accepted thing that there shall be a bright young gold-digger handy to appropriate the husband; but Mr. Fagan's *Peggy* is a super-gold-digger, operating not with a spade or shovel but with one of these Bucyrus foundation-excavators. It is characteristic of his Age of Abundance technique that this young lady eventually achieves disaster by going after a handsome young man who is alleged to have an income (not a capital, mind you, an income) of "ten or fifteen million a year."

It is also the accepted thing that the husband in such cases shall never really cease to love his wife even while divorcing her, and shall eventually be won back by the abandonment of the goggles and the resumption of the slinkier underwear of pre-marriage days, combined with a little pre-arranged flirtation with the family friend; but Mr. Fagan's *Donald*

is so unconscious of being divorced that he starts punching the family friend's head while still engaged to the gold-digger.

In other words not one of the characters in "Nancy's Private Affair" makes the least pretence to being a human being; they are all puppets moved around by a dramatist whose only interest is the situations he can get them into. Lots of people ask no more than this of a play, and who are we to object?

Miss Sten, who is naturally accustomed to the kind of all-in direction that one gets in the movies, where each sequence can be shot and re-shot again until the director is satisfied, has almost everything to learn about stage acting, including notably the art of significant movement and repose. Much of the time she seemed to be practising some new baseball throw, and she was constantly bending herself into the oddest angles imaginable. Her light voice, combined with a slight and rather charm-

### JUNE BEAUTY

JUNE makes the garden fair?  
No, June, sweet laughing lady!  
Your beauties all were made  
By months not so afraid  
Of storm, of branches bare,  
Of death that stalks you smiling  
there!

EMILY LEAVENS.

ing foreign accent and a disposition to ignore the direction in which the audience was sitting, made her difficult to follow; we were rather resentful at missing some of the witticisms which some of the audience seemed able to hear, until our companion told us that the one which provoked the loudest laughter was her description of *Peggy's* mother as "an old witch spelled with a B," after which we felt better.

However Miss Sten is a young woman with intelligence and considerable natural fire, and under proper tuition and in a piece affording scope for intelligence she would probably give a good performance. Several competent people assisted in the rendering of Mr. Fagan's piece. It may be an "Abie's Irish Rose" but we doubt it. And anyhow it is not a comedy.



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HEAVENS, what a solemn business this "Ziegfeld Girl" is! The film runs for over two hours and it's all glory and get-up, with no time whatever for comedy. Mister Gallagher and Mister Shean, that piece of hearty ribaldry turns into aching nostalgia, with all the best verses left out. The beautiful girls parade, all rigged out in antlers, branches of trees, specialty fish and the necks of dead cranes, and it's all as awesome as a high church processional. And before the girls even go on they have to listen to a sort of confirmation sermon by Paul Kelly on the awful pitfalls of a Ziegfeld girl's career, which offers no middle-ground between glory and the gutter.

Nobody seems to have the least bit of fun out of all this. It's all tragic leave-taking and dedication and side-slips from glory. Judy Garland parts with her poor old father, who descends to the hell of the Orpheum circuit while Judy goes up to the Ziegfeld heaven. Hedy Lamarr parts with her pale violinist and goes to Heaven with Judy, wrapped in garments of the purest cellophane. Lana Turner, an earthier, bosomy type, isn't good enough for Heaven, she tumbles right out of the circle of the cherubim into the hell of a speakeasy. And though for a little while she has a secondary heaven, made up of a Park Avenue suite, six mink coats and an armful of diamond bracelets, don't think she doesn't have to expiate that. She expiates it plenty, with a case of acute alcoholism complicated with cardiac enlargement. Oh dear, and then she has to die, or almost die, murmuring and interminably, with James Stewart feeding her soup from a teaspoon and brokenly promising her reincarnation as a goose-girl in Flatbush.

THE characters in this strange morality play talk a sort of complicated Broadwayese with moral overtones. Or they communicate simply by gesture and symbol. If one of the doomed girls wants to save a slipping sister, she rattles her guilty bracelets at her as a symbol of sin and a parable of downfall. When Lana Turner wants to show she's in the money and likes it, she tosses a mink wrap on the floor and proudly walks on it—a sight that drives James Stewart straight to the nearest gutter. And though Mr. Stewart wisecracks incessantly through his afflictions even the wisecracks are gloomily sententious and weighted with significance. You won't laugh at any of them, you wouldn't dare laugh in that company. You just nod your head and say "How true!"

Still "Ziegfeld Girl" is a spectacle it must be admitted, and a pretty awe-inspiring one. The girls are all as beautiful as they can possibly be. It is probable that never in the history of the theatre has so much been paid to cover so little. The sets of course are on a panoramic scale that would have startled Ziegfeld, though I imagine they would have been very much to his taste. With all this splendor and pageantry there isn't naturally much call for acting. Judy Garland and Lana Turner are active and cover a lot of ground. Hedy Lamarr does little more than stand still or stroll about, looking tragic and gentle. If you like Hedy's looks this should be enough. If you don't you must be crazy.



Gregor Piatigorsky, famous 'cellist, at the Promenade Concert, June 26.

# THE FILM PARADE

## Glory and Get-up and no Time for Comedy

"SUNNY" with Anna Neagle and John Carroll, is a much more cheerful affair. For one thing it has Helen Westley as a tough old matriarch. And while tough old matriarchs are familiar on the screen, none of the others have Madame Westley's particular combination of authority and raffishness. She looks here exactly like Queen Victoria

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

rolling her own cigarettes—a resemblance much too striking to be accidental. Anna Neagle of course doesn't look in the least like Queen Victoria but her long dedication to that role has given her an authority that doesn't seem quite to belong in musical comedy. She is certainly as

beautiful as anyone needs to be, and as light on her feet; but she does look pretty purposeful, even in her most fragile moments. The Jerome Kern music is pleasant, Ray Bolger dances more miraculously than ever and there is an endearing trained seal that should appeal to animal lovers.

"One Night in Lisbon" is a very

cute offering. The trouble is that London and Lisbon don't seem at the moment to be a very suitable background for cute offerings. I arrived late so never did discover any meaning to the constant references to mice and pink spotted elephants. However that may give you an idea of the way the lovers (Madeleine Carroll and Fred MacMurray) go on while the sirens whistle and the incendiaries rain. The comedy runs down into bed-room farce and finally gutters out in spy melodrama. It probably all started when somebody at a Hollywood party bet somebody else he couldn't write a story starting from nothing but mice and pink spotted elephants.

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# THE BOOKSHELF

CONDUCTED BY ROBERTSON DAVIES.

## Let Well Enough Alone

THE TRANPOSED HEADS, by Thomas Mann. Ryerson. \$2.50.

NOT every book that Thomas Mann writes is a great book, but the undoubted greatness of his best work is reflected in everything he does. When he chooses to throw off a trifle like *The Transposed Heads* he produces a book to which any other living author would be proud to put his name. Thomas Mann is one of the greatest of modern thinkers and even in translation his works show a clarity and beauty of style, and a chastity of form which set them far above the common run of good books. Mann has been called 'the greatest living man of letters,' and if we are prepared to overlook the claims of Bernard Shaw to that title (he being a social reformer first, and a writer second) the description is a just one.

Mann's latest work is based upon an Indian legend. Two friends,

Shridaman and Nanda, love a maiden, Sita of the beautiful hips, and Shridaman marries her. He is an intellectual, and is physically less attractive than Nanda, who has an unremarkable intellect but a beautiful body. One day, as the three are on a journey, the two men are so inflamed by an image of Kali, the World-Mother, that they cut off their own heads. At the bidding of Kali, Sita puts the heads back on again, but with feminine opportunism she puts them on the wrong bodies. Then her husband has his own fine head, but also the desirable body of his less gifted friend; Nanda, poor fellow, gets a very ordinary body.

And then the question arises, who is the father of the child which Sita is carrying? Is parenthood a thing of body or of mind? A further complication arises in time when Shridaman's new body declines into ordinariness and his head coarsens, while

Nanda builds his new body into a thing of comparative beauty, and gains a little in intelligence. So Sita has taken two men who were good in their kind and has made of them a pair of mediocrities. The only solution is for all three to perish in a funeral pyre, and that is the course they take.

Thus Dr. Mann in his fable of the inseparability of mind and matter, of the balance of body and soul, of objective and subjective; he tells his tale with brilliant wit and satire. I do not merely recommend, I urge this book upon all readers as the best thing that has been published this year. And it should be required reading for all girls who are thinking of getting themselves engaged; it will help them to clarify their thoughts and will vastly reduce the number of stupid and unsuccessful marriages.

## A Victorian Adventuress

SIR RICHARD BURTON'S WIFE, by Jean Burton. Ryerson. \$3.75.

THE nineteenth century, so rich in great eccentrics, produced few to compare with the fiery Sir Richard Burton, and he was admirably matched with Isabel Arundell; they were devoted to each other, they scorned convention and they were completely unhampered by those feelings of delicacy or scruple which so often stand in the way of adventure. England has never had a wilder, more intractable Civil Servant, and no adventurer ever had a more adoring, spirited and brilliant wife. Jean Burton, who writes this biography, is a collateral descendant of Sir Richard; she claims descent also from Robert Burton, author of *The Anatomy of Melancholy*. She may have his blood, but she lacks his style and his insight into human nature. Miss Burton tells her story well, but she is apt to debunk Lady Burton from time to time, and she does not do it with grace. It was Lytton Strachey who set the fashion for debunking the great Victorians, but Strachey was a wit and a stylist, and Miss Burton is neither.

Nevertheless she has written a fascinating book, and I use the adjective in its fullest sense. I was unable to lay it down till I had read it all. As gripping a part of the story as any is that which tells how Isabel resolutely refused to marry anyone but Richard Burton. She wrote to her mother: "I wish I were a man. If I were I would be Richard Burton; but, being only a woman, I would be Richard Burton's wife. I love him purely, passionately and respectfully; there is no void in my heart, it is at rest forever with him. . . I would this moment sacrifice and leave all to follow his fortunes, even if you all cast me out. . ." She meant every word of that, and made it good in a life which ranged from South America to India, from Trieste to Damascus.

The chief figure in this book is, of course, Richard Burton, translator of *The Thousand Nights and A Night*, adventurer in the occult, and greatest authority of his day on the erotic practices of Eastern peoples. Isabel was a formidable person to others, but to Richard she was always ready to play second fiddle. What a life they led! Hither and

yon over half the world in search of ghosts and marvels; friends with Chinese Gordon, Home the Medium, Abd-el-Kadir the Great Emir, Henry Irving and with anyone else who seemed worthy of respect. It was a rich, full, exciting life, and Isabel enjoyed every moment of it. How she must have smiled over her memories when, as a widow in Baker Street, she sat enjoying a quiet cigar, heedless of the cancer which was slowly and cruelly killing her. She tasted more of real adventure than ordinary women guess at in their dreams, and she lived a happy life. I can recommend this book highly to anyone with a taste for the exotic in living.

## Funny, But Not Too Funny

JUNIOR MISS, by Sally Benson. Macmillan. \$2.50.

A SPECIAL sensitivity is needed to write acceptably about children and Sally Benson has this particular quality in generous measure. She is not sentimental, though she does not fear the sentiment which is implicit in any story written about a pleasant child as an adult. She is never whimsical. And, even more remarkable than these virtues, she never patronizes her heroine. These notable qualities, combining with a subtle and delightful sense of humor, make Sally Benson a writer of distinction. She has elected to produce miniatures of adolescent life and in this restricted field she is without a successful rival.

If you have accustomed yourself to the excesses of Booth Tarkington and his imitators you may find *Junior Miss* somewhat astringent. Sally Benson writes as an intelligent adult discussing an intelligent child, and if the child is funny it is inherent in the writing that adults are funny too. It is this same quality which gives lasting vitality to Mark Twain's stories of boyhood. Judy Graves is not, of course, a female Hück Finn. She is a little girl of the upper middle class living in New York, a member of a conventional family; but in spite of this superficially sophisticated background Judy is a pleasingly simple and admirable person and, unlike most children in fiction, it is quite possible to imagine her as an adult.

Hollywood, with its stealing hand,

has clawed *Junior Miss* in its clutch, and it cannot be long before this pleasant little book is rudely strumpeted on a million silver screens. Judy will doubtless become an unlearned glamor girl with songs to sing, and a part will be written in for Mickey Rooney. Before this happens you had better get the book and enjoy its fresh strawberry flavor, unless you prefer Hollywood jam.



Sally Benson, author of "Junior Miss"



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All books mentioned in this issue, if not available at your bookseller's, may be purchased through Saturday Night's Book Service. Address "Saturday Night Book Service", 73 Richmond St. W., Toronto, enclosing postal or money order to the amount of the price of the required book or books.

## DON'T LET "the bad man" FORGET THIS



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(Chapter XII, *Mein Kampf*)

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## FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Every week B. K. Sandwell, Editor of SATURDAY NIGHT, selects an important topic for extended comment in his personal department, "From Week to Week". Sometimes solemn, sometimes humorous, his discussion can be depended upon always to be authoritative and—may we say it—urbane.

The Publishers

## SATURDAY NIGHT

The Canadian Weekly.

# THE BOOKSHELF

## New Books From Britain

ALTHOUGH the war and the paper shortage have interfered seriously with the work of publishing houses in Britain, books continue to be written and sold, and a certain number of them find their way to Canada. Doubtless you are following the patriotic admonition to buy British goods, and I might particularize it by advising you to buy British books. Here are a few which have reached this office recently, of differing degrees of merit.

In fiction there is *The Red Tapeworm* by Compton Mackenzie (Macmillan, \$2.75); we do not usually think of this author as a writer of funny books, but this is one of the most diverting tales I have come across in some time. The Red Tapeworm is Mr. Oliver Huffam, Principal Private Secretary to the Minister of Waste, and a typical member of the Civil Service; the story tells of his adventures when a broadcast appeal for waste materials brings an unforeseen enthusiastic response. There is some very acceptable fun with chamber pots, and a riotous description of Huffam's visit to a Highland laird. I recommend this highly to any readers who are looking for a funny book.

Many readers will like *Foot of Time* by Beatrice Kean Seymour (Macmillan, \$2.50). It is one of those mild English stories of a family of upper middle-class folk, who always, in novels of this kind, are so much more cultivated than the rest of us but who seem to have no very strong feelings about anything. The time is 1937, when England, and apparently her minor authors, were taking life more easily than they have done since.

The awakening of England is very well shown in *Tadpole Hall* by Helen Ashton (Collins \$2.50). This tightly knit little story tells us of a few months in the life of Colonel Heron, who finds himself outfitted with two Austrian refugees as servants. As the war grows in ferocity the Colonel's peace and bird-watching are more and more disturbed until at last he finds that he is not as old as he thought, and that his life has not been so arid as he had suspected. This book, without being tiresomely whimsical, has a great quality of charm.

Everybody knows what to expect from P. C. Wren, and if that is what you like, you will find it in *Uniform of Glory* (Longmans, Green, \$2.00). The story, of course, is about the French Foreign Legion, and particularly about one of their number who disguises himself, for a night, as their colonel. The improbability of this tale does not harm it as entertainment, and I found it quite refreshing.

I cannot say so much for *No Trace With Time* by Alec Waugh (Macmillan, \$2.25). This is the story of an English girl whose husband (much older than herself and a heavy drinker how true to type these tropical husbands are) is in business in the West Indies. The girl, at the age of twenty-nine, finds Love; Eros, in this instance, is a handsome, tongue-tied young Englishman of twenty-three. It is the six years that makes all the difference, she finds, and at last she drowns herself. The course of her love is told with artless fervor, but in flabby language; the heroine is described, for instance as 'A young woman, prettyish in a brown-haired, brown-eyed way,' and of the hero we learn that 'He had reversed calf shoes that buckled instead of tied.' That is the sort of writing that makes busyish book critics nastyish in a peevish, humpish way.

IN THE sphere of non-fiction the *erop* is markedly better. It was an excellent idea to reprint Harry G. Aldis' admirable *The Printed Book* (Macmillan, \$1.65) with revisions by John Carter and E. A. Crutchley. This is quite the best manual on the nature, making and care of books that is available at a reasonable

price and any reader who takes pride in his modest collection should get it if he has not a copy already.

It is a pity that all books on the war are not written by poets. In *The Nine Days Wonder* (Macmillan, \$1.50) John Masefield has told the story of the evacuation of the B.E.F. from Dunkirk with a clarity which our fulminating, sentimental, sensational foreign correspondents might envy. This is not a 'poetical' account of that mighty exploit; it is a detailed, daily record of what happened, what was said, and who bore the responsibility of command. This is decidedly a book to buy and to keep. There are five poems by the Poet Laureate which augment the text.

More pretentious and less successful is *If Judgment Comes* by Alfred Noyes (Frederick A. Stokes, \$2.00). Its theme is the judgment of Adolf Hitler by mankind, and although the poet is obviously stirred by deep emotions which we could all share, his poem does not enable us to do so. Very possibly this work will gain in value when it is less topical, but at present it would take the invective power of Milton to say adequately what I think about Adolf Hitler, and I think that many other people

who normally admire Mr. Noyes feel the same way.

Naomi Royde Smith has made a collection of rumors which circulated in Britain from the beginning of the war until October 1940. She published these with the title *Outside Information* (Macmillan, \$1.65) and very good reading they make, though not as sensational as we might have expected.

That indefatigable broadcaster J. B. Priestley has published *Postscripts* (Macmillan, .85) which reprints several of his Sunday evening chats, given from June to October of last year. There is much good sense and encouragement in these, which reflect British opinion admirably.

Keeping the best until the last, like a child at a feast, I recommend *The Shelter Book* highly to all lovers of anthologies. It has been gathered together by Clemence Dane and, considering how good it is, it is very modestly priced (Longmans, Green, \$2.00). It is a grab-bag of stories, games, verses and other oddments, designed to divert those Britons who are forced to spend their nights in air-raid shelters. It would make an admirable gift, or a first-rate bedside book for yourself.

## Rare Integrity and Vision

BY STEWART C. EASTON

DAWN WATCH IN CHINA, by Joy Homer, Allen, \$3.75.

I DON'T care as a rule for books by professional journalists. Hot news should find its natural resting place in the archives of a newspaper office, and is apt to be flat and tasteless when warmed up for the more exacting palate of the student or connoisseur of history. But this book is a shining exception. I can only recall one other of recent times to equal it, *Personal History*, Vincent Sheean's first venture into this field before the cleverness and disillusionment of middle age overtook him. Both of these books are really thrilling, not because of their subject matter, for all contemporary history has the stuff of drama in it, but because of the absolute integrity and vision for the future that animates them.

Miss Homer's is a first hand impression of China, a country where she lived, not for a few months only, but for almost two years, falling, as so often happens to us of the West,

completely under the spell of this extraordinary people. And all the time she was working, not merely observing, writing only at intervals when she could spare the time from her efforts to help the courageous and pitiful victims of an almost unbattled airforce. She endured hardships, was afflicted by fevers, and was nearly all the time in personal danger. But these are not obtrusive indeed there is a self-effacement and humility in her writing which is immensely attractive, compelling an ungrudging respect for what she has to say. She lets Free China, as it were, with its new raw armies and its Co-operatives, speak for itself, and a warming picture it is. Yet, when her writing touches the Japanese, here too it is always informed with compassion. Youthful, intensely feminine, and perceptive, while at the same time intelligent and gripping, it is a book to buy and treasure. I do not believe as a picture of China today it will be easily equalled, and hardly surpassed.

## Briefly Noted

BY TAOS

A very short novel, to be successful, must make its effects by what it leaves unsaid, rather than what it explicitly states. Not every writer, even though he has the necessary tautness of style, has the depth of thought and the command of imagery to bring off this type of impressionism. I do not think that Jerome Ellison, *The Dam*, (Macmillan, \$2.50) has as yet quite the full equipment, despite the publishers' claim of "spiritual" meaning, and profound symbolism. It is a tense gripping little story of an unemployed engineer who makes good on a W.P.A. dam, and very well worth reading. But I do not find it anything more than that.

It is a ticklish business to put a whole novel into the mouth of a boy. If it is well done, as in Mr. James Street's *In My Father's House*, (Longmans, \$3.00) the boy himself becomes very clear to the reader, but the other people are at best only emotionally perceived and decked in the unrealistic colors of boyhood. The boy's father is clearly an obstinate old man whose unthinking code of behavior and desire to have his own way make him ruin his daughter's life and murder her lover. Yet to his son he is a hero, and everyone

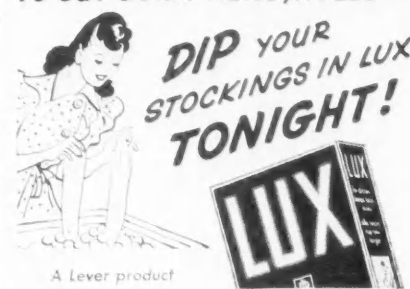
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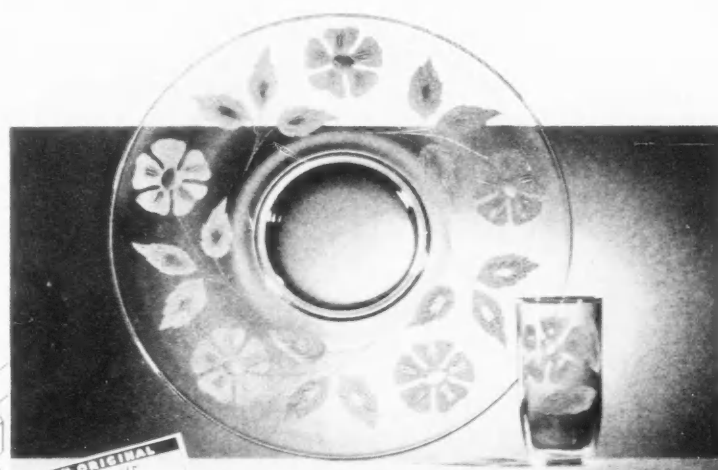
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# THE DRESSING TABLE

## Build Up Your Hair in Summer

BY ISABEL MORGAN

DO YOU realize that you have more co-operation from Nature in the summertime in this matter of building up the health and life of your hair than at any other time of year? Any woman who gives herself half a chance can really acquire a great deal of charm and beauty in the summer. All the luscious fruit and vegetables of orchard and field seem to be in a conspiracy to help make you beautiful. Why not plan to drink fresh fruit juices, and lots of fresh vegetable cocktails. It will do wonders for your hair, as well as your skin—to say nothing of your figure!

Jessica Ogilvie, scalp specialist, says that, next to eating right in hot weather, the most important hair beauty rule is protection for your locks. This protection includes protection from the wind when motor-ing—dust, and gritty sand—as well as the rays of the sun, and when you let your hair fly in the wind when driving through the highways, you are drying out the natural oils of your scalp faster than Nature can replace them.

Tying your head up too tightly in a bandanna is not being kind to your hair either. It's apt to interfere with the circulation too drastically. Try to select a type of headwear that is light in weight and slightly porous, to allow the fresh air to circulate through your scalp and hair yet protect your hair from grit and dust, and too violently drying winds.

If you're planning on a summer by the seashore, give special thought to your hair, for you can do more damage in salt water and sun than you may realize. Don't give yourself over to the sun without some precautions. Hair is just as important in this picture as skin. It's vitally important to protect it from the burning rays of the sun, not only to prevent streaking and fading, but also to help preserve the precious natural oils which help give your hair its sheen and beauty.

One way of doing this is with a preparation called "Protecsun," which should go in every vacation bag in the land. It's really marvelous—a light oil which chemically screens off the burning rays of the



Chiffon mist—sheer real silk chiffon in metropolitan black is frosted with star flowers, white and iceberg cool. Topped with a frothy jabot in white chiffon, the dress is short-sleeved with a full skirt shirred at the midriff. The Little Salon, Eaton's-College Street.

sun from your hair, yet allows their health-giving value to reach you. You may spray Protecsun on with an atomizer, or apply it sparingly with a bit of cotton. It gives your hair complete protection from the coarsening effects of exposure. And, by the way, you can also use it on your skin. Not a speck of sun seems to get through this thin coating of Protecsun. Try it some day on the beach.

Now, just a word about swimming after you come out of the ocean from your swim. DON'T lie in the broiling sun and let the salt water dry into your scalp. The chemicals of the sea are very strong and harsh, and can do lots of damage to the hair and scalp, if they are mistreated in this way. You should cleanse the salt water and sand from the scalp and hair with Special Hair Preparation—a marvelous cleansing lotion. It's delightfully refreshing, too—makes you feel better all over! Once you've formed the habit of daily cleansing of the scalp and hair in summer, you'll wonder how you ever lived without this particular form of cooling refreshment.

Perspiration is quite an evil, too, as far as hair is concerned. It's loaded with toxins and poisons from the whole system, takes the lustre out of your hair quicker than anything. Why, even perspiring hands brushed against hair can dull and deaden it like an evil spell. The answer to the perspiration problem is to cleanse it away as quickly as

possible from the scalp with the same Special Hair Preparation—and a good, rousing brushing.

Don't procrastinate looking after your hair in summer if you want full value from the sun.



Murine soothes, cleanses and refreshes irritated, reddened membranes caused by head colds, driving, winds, muggy close work, late hours. Free drop with each bottle. At all Drug Stores.



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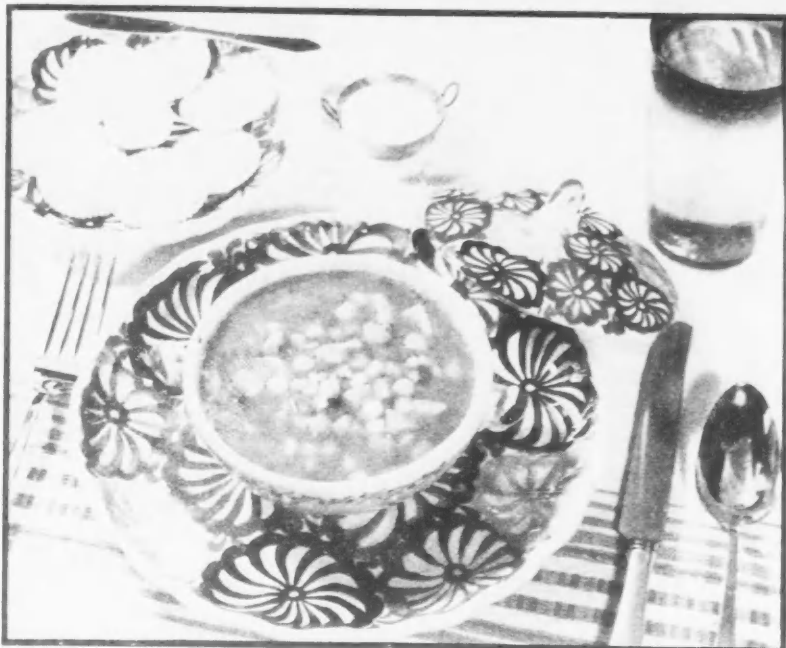


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June 21, 1941

SATURDAY NIGHT

22



# CONCERNING FOOD

## A Question of Soup

BY JANET MARCH

There used to be an old fashioned idea that when summer came the soup pot was put away. This dates right back to horse and buggy days when good soup was achieved only by the simmering stock pot method, and when no cook wanted to keep the range going and the temperature of the kitchen at about ninety for any longer than necessary. Now most households achieve their soup with a can opener and a little stirring in of milk, and you all know about hot food in hot weather, and how it is said really to cool you. Certainly you feel better for some hot dishes, though as far as tea goes I believe it's an awful lie. For years I have drunk it, steaming, thinking of India, and Kipling and the sun never setting on the Empire, and how some say this is largely due to hot tea taken in hot weather. That violent sweat may be healthful but are the English always wise? Isn't there something about mad dogs and Englishmen going out in the noonday sun?

The housekeeper who doesn't know about the canned soup which jells in the refrigerator, and just needs a slice of lemon and a sprinkling of very finely chopped parsley to look as if it had never known a can in its life, is a rare bird these days. Don't ever be without it, but remember condensed consommé jells itself while condensed bouillon doesn't. If you would like to do something a little different with your cold consommé, sprinkle it with hard boiled yolks of eggs rubbed through a sieve, add a sprig of mint, or try ripe olives.

Hot clam chowder in a colorful pottery dish to fortify the spirits in warm weather—when more solid food does not appeal to eye or appetite.

### Clam Chowder



Her Royal Highness the Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, at present living in Ottawa, offers herself as a blood donor. Mr. W. W. Luer, L.S., is checking the Princess' finger to test her blood and viscosity. Mr. C. Humphreys at right is filling out her card. "Hemoglobin," "White"

### Cucumber Soup

### Crab Season

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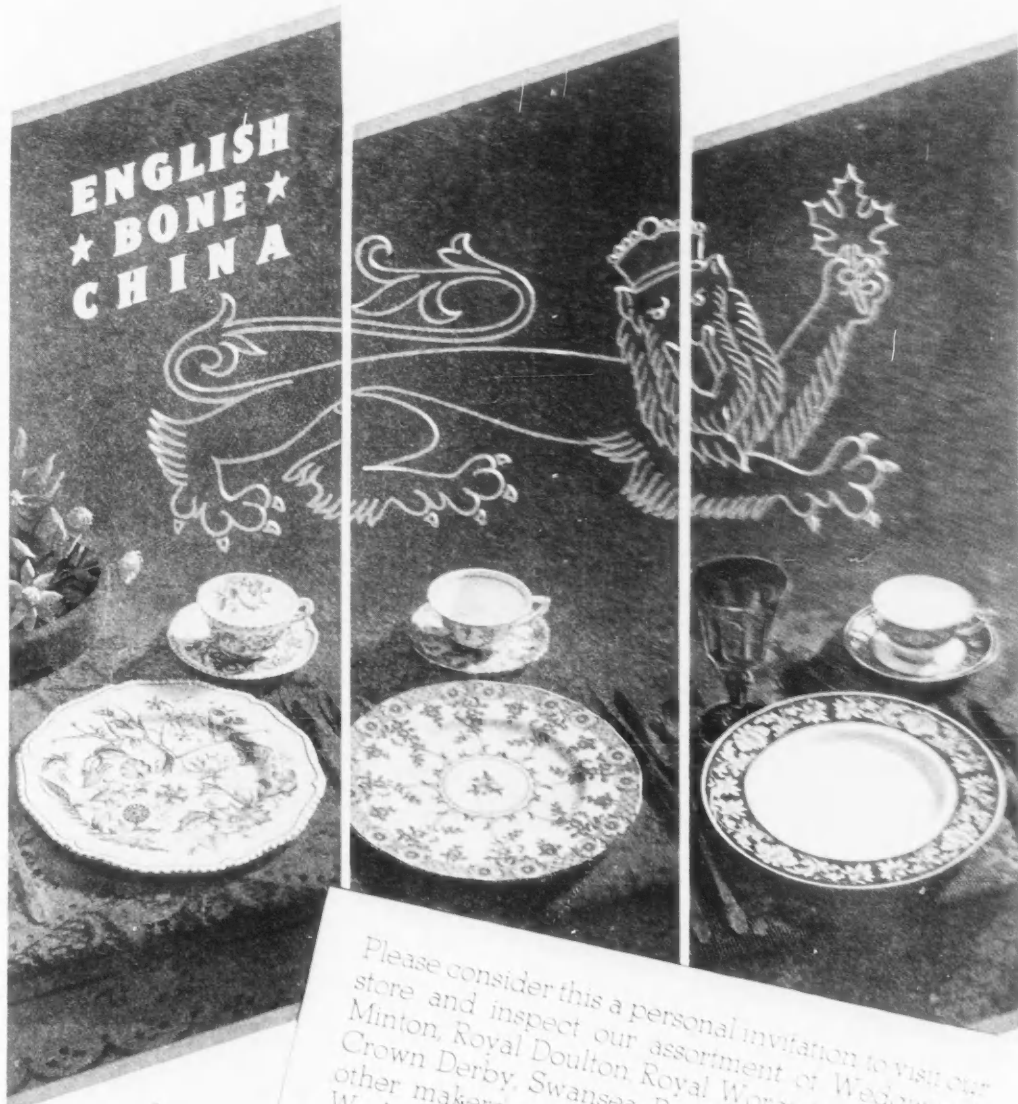
After meat has been fried or roasted, pour off all but 3 tablespoons of the fat in pan. Add 1 fat in pan add 1 level tablespoons of bread crust and 1 teaspoon salt. Stir until mixture is bubbling and then is beginning to brown. Add 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup water and 1 teaspoon Lea & Perrins Sauce. Stir constantly until mixture is smooth and thick. For a large quantity, allow an extra 1/2 cup tablespoons each of fat and flour for each extra cup of gravy required, using seasonings in proportion.

For most flavors, their should always be cooked in the fat before liquid is added, and 2700's should be seasoned with Lea & Perrins.

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CHINA



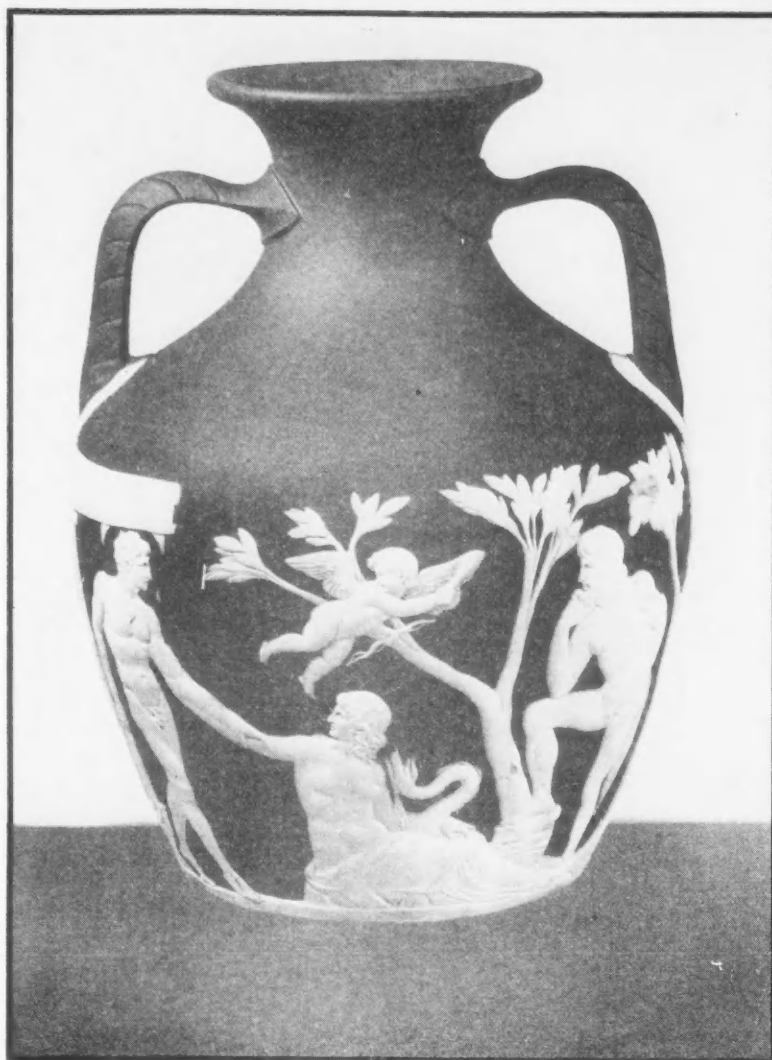

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Original was unearthed near Rome between 1625-1640.



A regal figure — Charles I.



Three designs express the versatility of the potter's art.

## China With a Pedigree

BY BERNICE COFFEY

*"No handicraft can with our art compare,  
For pots are made of what we potters are."*

(Motto of 18th century potters)

IS THERE one among us who has not lingered long over some collection of ancient and modern pottery, dwelling with wonderment on the beauty of line and decoration, the expression of the artist whose genius has left us so richly endowed?

Though most of it comes from modern potteries, all the china shown on this page is rich in the heritage of the past—some of it the dim past—as witness the Portland vase (upper left). The original was lent to Josiah Wedgwood & Sons by the Duke of Portland, so that a cast might be taken. The copy which cost four years of experiment, received the approbation of Sir Joshua Reynolds; and a limited number—possibly 26—was made for special subscribers. Many replicas have since been made from the original moulds by the Wedgwood firm.

A Royal Doulton figure embodies the traditions, the research, skill and artistry of a hundred years of English craftsmanship. An extremely fine example of the embodiment of all these is seen in the figure of Charles I (upper center). Here, translated in glazed clay is a wonderful feeling of movement and dashing character more expressive of the personality of the monarch than hundreds of words.

Pictured at the upper right are three patterns by Spode. The plate, cup and saucer are the "Gobelin" design which derives its name from a Gobelin tapestry in the British Museum. This design is considered a fine example of the work of the early English pottery artists. They were so decidedly English in their outlook that it mattered not what the basic design might be, they always added some touch of England. So, to this French tapestry scene is added the English flowered border of sprays, birds and berries. This colorful design on a rich creamy background makes a charming present-day decoration.

The colorful hunt scene pictured on the plate in the center of this group is by J. F. Herring, Senior, who was born in 1795 and became one of England's most famous portraiture of the hunt. Here has been captured the rich tones of hunting pink worn by ruddy faced riders, the glossy coats of the tired horses, the brown and white of the yelping pack as the master holds aloft the quarry. A spirited, colorful scene this, as deeply satisfying to the critical eyes of those who follow the hunt as it is to those who regard it from a purely artistic standpoint.

The vase in this group is from the Spode ceramic collection and is an original masterpiece, circa 1808. The exotic bird with plumage of magnificent coloring is of a breed never seen on land or sea, but is a flight of fancy on the part of the gifted artist, Arrowsmith.

The actual date when the turquoise Florentine pattern (center left) was first engraved at the Wedgwood factory is a matter of conjecture, but it was probably first used for earthen dinnerware and recently adapted to the fine bone china body which seems to be its appropriate medium. And here it should be added that while the china pictured on this page is of bone china, fine earthenware has a distinctive character of its own, and designs with as aristocratic a history as those used on bone china. The delicate and velvety surface of the glaze of the Florentine pattern shows up most brilliantly the bright, transparent turquoise enamel which is the principal feature of the color scheme.

Napoleon Ivy "on Paris shape" the technical description of the design at center right, is an historically old design, probably first produced by Wedgwood around 1800. The pattern owes its interest to the fact that this was the service used by the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte during the time he was a captive on the Island of St. Helena. The fresh, lively charm of this dinnerware is undoubtedly due to the delicate copper plate engraving which forms the background of the detail of the foliage.

Pâte-sur-pâte, an art which combines the skill of a painter, with the technique of a sculptor, was first brought to England by M. L. Solon in the year 1870. The two Minton vases (lower left) were made around 1899-1900 and the one with the swimming subjects was named "Tritons and Nereides," the other "Cobwebs." These were the names Mr. Solon gave to his masterpieces, although it is thought by many that the latter may better be described as "The Entanglement of Cupid."

Royal Doulton's "Old Chelsea" (lower right) is adapted from styles made famous during the Chelsea period of about 1740, and is an enchanting blend of naive and sophistication. The floral groups are beautifully drawn while the design is perfectly balanced. The warm tones of the fine bone china and the popular Harrowby shape both lend distinction and character to this authentic period design.



Based upon the art of the Italian Renaissance.



A dictator dined from such as these.



Greek mythology in pâte sur pâte.



The flowers of old England.



AT THE Proms in Varsity Arena last week Reginald Stewart revived the most popular of the many symphonies of Sibelius—the Second, in D major. Despite its rugged characteristics it is buoyant and light hearted, and perhaps this is due to the environment in which it was composed. In 1900 the Finnish composer, after recognition in German centres that would have put heart into any ambitious musician, settled down for a while at Rapallo, Italy. In a room overlooking a garden of camellias, roses, almond trees, magnolias, cypresses and palms, he set to work on this Symphony. The vistas were quite unlike those of Finland (said to resemble Northern Ontario), and while they did not change the profound individuality of the composer, they evidently stimulated a more optimistic outlook. Though the Andante is magical in tragic suggestion, the triumphal Finale is as joyous as that of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony.

It has frequently been said that in this work Sibelius created a whole new battery of technical means, and his English biographer Cecil Gray has extolled the genius which enabled him to present "a handful of disconnected and meaningless scraps of melody, and in development breathe life into them and bring them into relation with one another." In the result few symphonies give a more complete sense of being a cognate whole. Looking back I cannot help wondering what would have been the reactions of audiences in America to the work forty years ago. Would it have been incomprehensible in a period when eminent critics described the symphonic orchestration of Brahms as "muddy"? One fears so! Yet as rendered under Mr. Stewart last week Sibelius' 2nd Symphony was, for a vast audience, clear, radiant and wonderfully stimulating; a tribute both to the performance and popular advancement in musical apprehension.

Another fascinating number on the same program was the first of the two Suites which Bizet based on incidental music he had composed for Alphonse Daudet's Provencal tragedy "L'Arlésienne". The familiar Intermezzo, mainly a duet between flute and harp, illustrates certain unique contributions Bizet made to the orchestral palette, and was charmingly rendered. The stirring Farandole, played with fire and brilliance, was a triumph for conductor and orchestra.

The guest artist was the famous dramatic soprano Rose Bampton, typical of the tall and radiant young singers who arrive at the Metropolitan Opera House from the Middle West. Her fame is chiefly operatic.

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# MUSICAL EVENTS

## Sibelius's Joyous Aspect

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

but at the Montreal Music Festivals last year I heard her sing Bach and Beethoven impressively. She has exceptional grace and dignity, and the splendor of her personality is matched by the range, power and beauty of her voice. No amplifier was needed to enable her tones to reach the remotest corners of the vast auditorium; and the beauty of them lay in the fact that they were entirely unforced. Every note was rich, mellow and emotionally appealing. Her most striking characteristic is the carrying power of her middle voice. It is as dynamic as her highest flights in the upper register. This was evident in the cantata aria "Divinités du Styx" from Gluck's "Alceste", and the soprano outpouring "One Fine Day" from "Madam Butterfly". In both she was equally easy and effective. It was a delight also to note the simplicity of style and sincerity of sentiment with which she sang "Kerry Dances"—the song which made Lillian Russell famous sixty years ago.

Mexico, where she made music her career, with constantly increasing success. Since the present war began she has published in Canada a stirring patriotic song, *March on to Victory*. A band arrangement made by a well-known Mexican conductor, Xavier Meza Neito, has become popular as a military march. Mexico City is one of the most active musical centres in North America, and it is a tribute to Mrs. Paterson's abilities that her compositions should have attained recognition there.

### Maria Gambarelli

Some of the dancers seen at the Proms in past seasons have been little better than clumsy apprentices, but Miss Gambarelli's personal grace and loveliness, and complete mastery of her art, both as ballerina and mime, have made her an outstanding favorite. In her recent appearance here she was fairy-like in traditional

ballet numbers like Drigo's "Valse Bluettes" and Tchaikovsky's "Sugar Plum Fairy;" and dignified and mystical in such a transformation episode as the Meditation from Massenet's "Thais." Her piquancy and versatility were apparent in a Chinese dance with odd, exotic movements, derived from Debussy's "Pagodas." Her gift for comic miming in which she is almost unique was shown not merely in the diversions of a Victorian miss in "The Gay Nineties," but in the scenario devised for the Polka from Weinberger's "Schwanda." It is entitled "The Magic Dancing Slippers" and the humor and vitality she put into the agonies of a girl trying to use tight slippers was captivating.

Rex Le Lacheur of Toronto whose patriotic song "Forever England" has already won favorable attention, has just published through Canadian Music Sales Ltd. an attractive setting of Rupert Brooke's spring song "All Suddenly the Wind Comes Soft."



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### Beecham at Montreal

The Montreal Music Festivals have this year been spread out over a longer period than usual, and perhaps because the conductor has been Sir Thomas Beecham, orchestral works have predominated more than in the past. Last year the principal events occurred within five days in several auditoriums within the city, but this year the enterprise returned to its original habitat, the College Chapel at Saint Laurent. By all accounts the muster of instrumentalists assembled for Sir Thomas embraced the very best talent that Montreal affords, and that is saying much. Three notable choral organizations are participating: Cathedral Singers (Phillips Motley, conductor); Disciples de Massenet (Charles Goulet, conductor) and Elgar Choir (Berkeley Chadwick, conductor). The first event, on June 7, was a young people's Symphonic Matinée in which the remarkable 11-year composer-pianist André Mathieu played a Concertino of his own. I refuse to call him the "Canadian Mozart" as some of his admirers insist on doing, but he is assuredly a child of amazing promise. Listeners throughout Canada were privileged to hear a portion of Bach's Mass in B minor on June 10, and at the time of writing I am looking forward to hearing a part of Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius" on June 17. Some allowance must be made for the difficulty of picking up a broadcast at an outside point like Saint Laurent, but though there was obviously some distortion it was fascinating to listen to Beecham's very subtle rhythmic handling of the earlier episodes of the Bach mass, and the wonderful but by no means obvious way in which he built up crescendos. Beecham has obviously taken Canada under his wing, and musical Montreal will assuredly learn something from him.

### Mexican Canadian Composer

One of the best known song composers in Mexico City is a Canadian lady, whose lyrics are published, bear the signature "Dorset Paterson." She has composed over 50 songs published in Spanish, all of which have been broadcast and is one of the best known figures on Mexican radio. It is estimated that her monthly broadcasts in which as composer-pianist she has had the co-operation of able singers, she has an "unseen audience" of a million listeners. Her maiden name was Georgina Fairburn, daughter of the late James D. Fairburn, for many years postmaster of Bowmanville, Ont. where the family settled shortly after the Napoleonic wars. As a girl she married the late Henry M. Paterson of Montreal and after his death went to reside with a brother in

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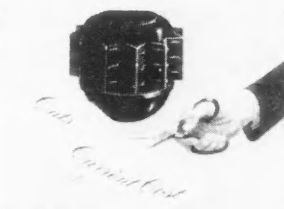
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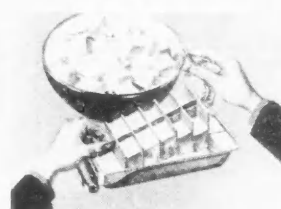
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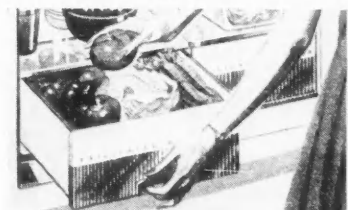
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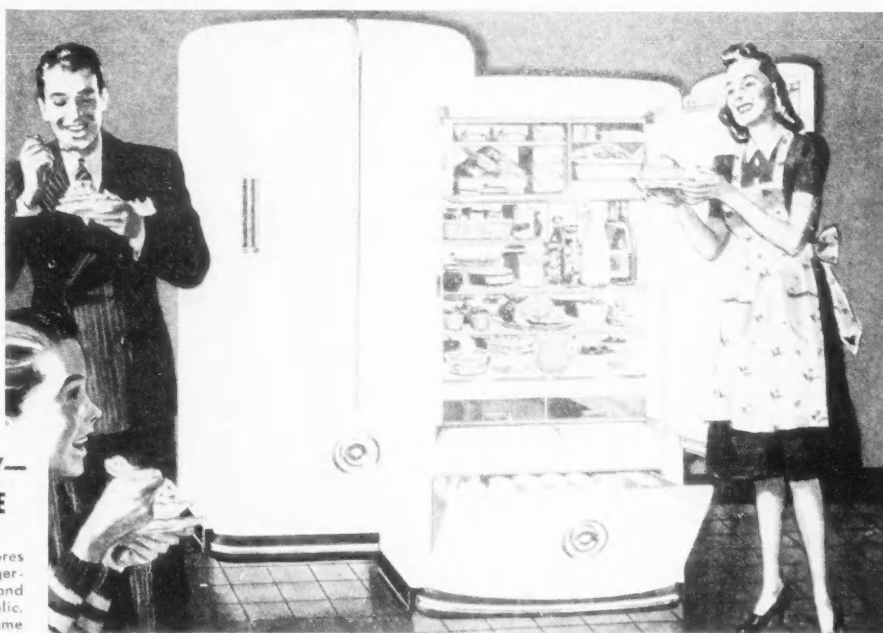


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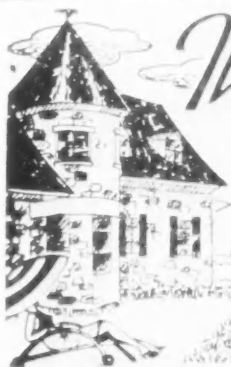
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Published below is a cross-section of resorts across Canada, chosen to meet the needs of every purse. The rates published are, in most cases, daily rates; weekly rates, would of course be cheaper. Additional information on these resorts and hotels can be obtained by writing to Travel editor of SATURDAY NIGHT.

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Elgin House, Muskoka, Ontario, \$4.

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Hotel Ojibway, Ojibway Island, Georgian Bay, \$3.50 up.

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Ronville Lodge, Lake of Bays, Ontario, \$3 up.

Highland Inn, Algonquin Park, Ontario, \$3.25 up.

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Bangor Lodge, Bracebridge, Ontario, \$3.50 up.

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Hotel Britannia, Kingsway, P.O., Lake of Bays, Ontario, \$3.50 up.

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I WOKE up this morning feeling lawfully thirsty. The windows were all wide open, and as I walked into the bathroom I could hear the birds twittering noisily. It was twenty minutes past five, and one of those heavenly June mornings when the green is clean and fresh. I took my glass over to the window and sat on the ledge. It was so utterly quiet, that surprising quiet that large cities have before the cars all come alive. Dick made a murmur as he turned in his sleep, and I hoped I hadn't wakened him. The side-walk on our crescent was a little damp—it must have rained in the night.

The warm air felt good on my arms and even in my nightgown I wasn't cold. Such a feeling crept over me that I hated to move, but it was silly to stay awake on the one morning I had a chance to sleep, for I realized suddenly that it was Sunday.

THEN I heard a soft sort of "swoosh." I can hear it yet, plainly. Perhaps it's just as well I haven't a word to make it real. Even now, it holds such horror for me I'd hate to pass it on to anyone. As

# "THE BACK PAGE"

## The Morning It Happened

BY PHYLLIS HARVEY RICHARDS

I turned my eyes in the direction of the sound, I saw a cloud of dust rising slowly into the sunlight there. On one side of the crescent there is a small ravine, separating us from the next street, and I thought some workmen must have an emergency job on a sewer down there. No one would be about so early otherwise. As I was thinking this, another cloud rose over the street on the opposite side. A moment later there was that sound again, a little nearer, a little louder, like someone pouring coals on to a soft pile of ashes.

Dick says I'm snoopy. What woman isn't? As I went downstairs I took my "polo" coat from the hall cupboard and a pair of golf shoes from the cupboard floor. I didn't want to ruin my best mules in the wet grass. I ran across our lawn to the Cosgroves' driveway next door, but got no farther, for just then the Morrisons' house began to tremble. It shivered silently, and slowly and deliberately crumbled as it sank to the earth. No human sound came from that stillness, yet I knew the Morrisons had been at home in bed.

A COLD and powerful hand seemed to take hold of my spine. I couldn't move for a moment. Then I ran into our house like one pursued. I wakened Dick, and Alice the maid, and Bonnie our small daughter. I told Alice to get coats for herself and Bonnie. Dick ran downstairs, but was back almost in an instant, as I grabbed my purse. He had a queer, hard look on his face, and all he said was "Hurry."

I ran to the Cosgroves' door and rang the bell. I was afraid to touch the knocker. I suddenly felt that we were being watched, and I must be careful to do the right thing. Norman came to their bedroom window. I called up to him that there'd been a terrible accident, to come down. In a minute he appeared. I pointed to the houses, now only two away from his. I don't know how much he grasped of my hurried words, but he almost fled into the house.

I put Bonnie and Alice into the car which Dick had got out of the garage, and I looked up to see the Cosgroves start toward their garage. I called to them to come to our car. They would never have got out again in time, for the Bells' house was already gone, and theirs was next. Young Dickie Cosgrove was across the street over on Dr. Bradley's step talking to the old doctor. I couldn't hear what he was saying, but he was pointing. We backed on to the broad boulevard, which turned into a highway a little farther out. None of us looked back as we drove north. Both cars, simultaneously, began to blow their horns, and Norman, on our running-board, called out "Fire!" "Get Up!" as we went through the silent streets.

IT WAS a relief to see people moving about at last. For behind us lay the silent, terrible, Nazi disintegration. I am still confused about some of what followed. I know that we stopped for coffee about nine

o'clock, got gas, and asked the service-station man if he'd got any news on the radio. He said that there must be something wrong with his radio this morning, because he couldn't even get CBL in Toronto. I could hear the men telling him. When we reached Huntsville, we got more gas, and took the side road to the Lake. It was a long cramped

drive, and little was said. I did hear Dick say something about "electrical impulses," but Norman seemed to reply that "they" couldn't, and then their voices dropped, so that I heard no more over the children's chatter. Once we stopped to put Alice and Bonnie in the Bradleys' car. At Dwight we suddenly remembered food, and a can of oil

for the lamps. And I bought some candles. We talked to no one who had heard a thing.

AS I sit on the steps of our cottage, I can see my Dick and Dickie Cosgrove coming down the lake in the canoe, with the copper trolling line out. Norman has walked over the portage to Club Lake, to see if there is anyone there yet. Mrs. Bradley is clearing a saucerpan down on the beach, and the doctor is passing up and down beside his car, waiting for the sun to go down on these rocks, for his radios work up here until after dark. I want to get my thoughts in order before I have to face anything more, so while I too wait for the "news," I am writing this day down as it has happened.



### CAMP WHITE BEAR

Timagami Forest Reserve

A Fishing Lodge — on famous Lake Timagami, Northern Ontario, thirty miles from railroad or highway. Private cabins for 2-4 or 6 people with modern Bathrooms, electric lights, fireplaces. Daily Boat and mail service—EXCLUSIVE CLIENTELE. Rates \$50.00 per week, accommodations 85 persons. For literature, information, reservations: Harry Leonard, Camp White Bear, Timagami, Ontario.



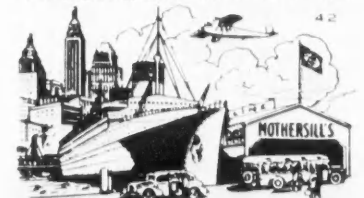
### That's the Place for You!

Canada's Most Charming Ocean Resort. Beautiful 300 acre estate overlooking Nova Scotia's scenic South Shore. Main Lodge, excellent cuisine. Cosy Log Cabins, twin beds, spring mattresses, fireplaces, bathrooms. Magnificent mile long beach, surf bathing. Lovely lake, aquatic sports. Golf, tennis, dancing, clam bakes. World-famous tuna, salmon fishing. Select clientele. Write for booklet.

WHITE POINT BEACH LODGE  
White Point Beach, Queens Co., Nova Scotia

### BEWARE Travel Motion

Motion may tend to upset the organs of balance, when traveling by bus, train, boat, motor or plane, causing nausea and dizziness—when pleasure is most desired. Think of the uncomfortable, embarrassing feeling created, with no facilities to take care of results. If you, or your children, are affected by motion nausea, you may travel in comfort. MOTHERSILL'S remedy has been used for over a third of a century. Recommended by many physicians, nurses and professional travelers. Try Mothersill's on our assurance of satisfaction or money refunded. Druggists supply Mothersill's for adults and children. Write for leaflet and free pencils. MOTHERSILL'S, 286 St. Paul St. W., Montreal.



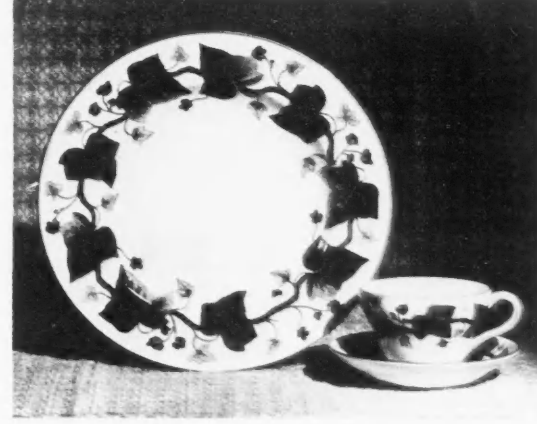
At EATON'S  
A Treasure House of Beauty  
for Collectors of Fine China



"OLD CHELSEA"  
Charming Bone China—by Royal Doulton—in engaging floral pattern adapted from famed styles of early eighteenth century. 42-piece Set for 6, \$45.00.



MATCHED PAIR  
Exquisite Wedgwood "Jasper Ware" vases with classic figures in white bas relief on the famed and beautiful Wedgwood blue. Pair \$30.00.



NAPOLEON IV  
An historic Wedgwood design dating back to 1800. Napoleon used this pattern during his exile. Sold in set green or white, semi-porcelain. 42-piece Set \$44.00. Other open stock prices.



FLORAL FANCIES  
Massive, brilliant examples of Majolica—in pictureque vase and plate. Radiant, colorful floral work—hand-made, with high overglaze. Each piece signed by Moorcroft. Vase \$32.50. Plate \$3.50.

EATON'S MAIN STORE—BASEMENT

T. EATON CO. LIMITED



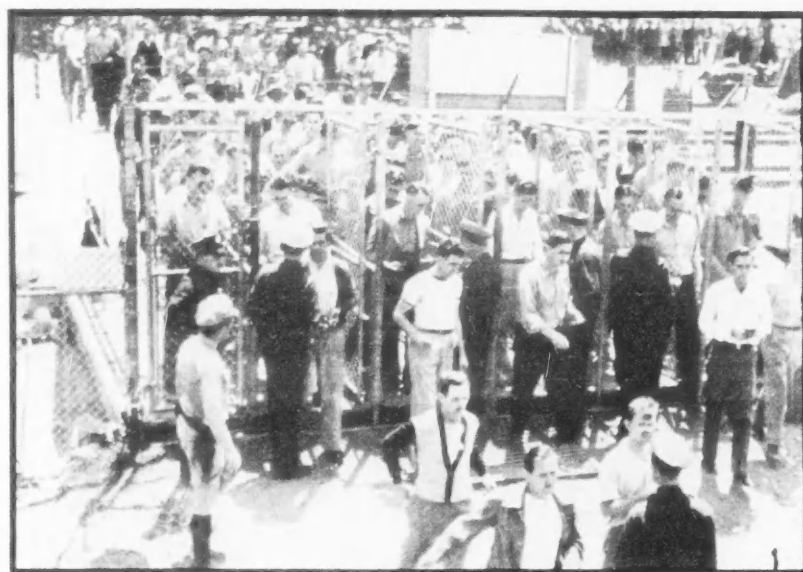
# The Trend Towards Centralization in Canada



Last week the President of the United States struck hard to settle a labor brawl. For weeks labor and management at the North American Aviation Inc., plant at Inglewood, Cal., had been quibbling. North American makes big bombers essential to America's defence and it was important that the plant be kept working. The case was handed to the Defence Mediation Board. The C.I.O. agreed not to strike during negotiations. Any settlement reached was to be made retroactive to May 1. Then local union leaders defied the C.I.O. and struck. Violence broke out at the plant.



President Roosevelt ordered that the plant be opened and warned that at the end of a few hours' ultimatum it would be put under strict Army operation if workers were not back at their jobs. Responsible C.I.O. leaders sent to Inglewood to reason with the workers were howled down by Communist-inspired strikers. Finally the 15th Infantry was ordered to take over the plant. Here, in this picture, soldiers with fixed bayonets are closing in on the crowded strikers in front of the plant. When one picket was slightly pricked by a bayonet, opposition subsided.



Just a few hours after two battalions of the 15th Infantry had taken over the North American plant, some 2,000 workers, or about one-quarter of the shift, were streaming back to their jobs. Production had been resumed and in a short while, barring further flare-ups, the plant will be back at full capacity operations. The management will continue to supervise production, but personnel problems have been assumed for the time being by the Army. The North American action marks a new attitude toward labor: henceforth it will do its job without quibbling, or else.

CENTRALIZATION of government is proceeding in Canada, for the immediate purposes of the war and also for the organic socialism which is viewed by many citizens as her inevitable destiny. But the course of these changes is beset with difficulties. Having failed in a frontal attack on the constitutional safeguards, the Dominion now has resort to flanking movements which are proving effective enough for the problem in hand but which merely postpone the day when principle and practice must be brought into unison. Many of them rest on emergency powers of the central government, similar to those which were called into play in the United States by President Roosevelt in his proclamation of May 27.

The written constitution of Canada is contained in the British North America Act passed by the Parliament of Great Britain in 1867, with subsequent amendments, and any constitutional change requires the consent of the Parliament of Canada and of the legislatures of each of the nine Canadian provinces. The conflicts and duplications which exist in any federal system have become more acute as governmental activities increased. It has long been the hope that these could be ironed out if the Parliament and legislatures should ever be of the same political party. That happy coincidence did virtually arrive in recent years but

BY ALBERT C. WAKEMAN

The direct attack on provincialism having been balked by the failure of the Sirois scheme, the Dominion government now resorts to its emergency war powers and to its unrestricted taxing authority in an effort to boost its war program and at the same time to secure a lasting grip on the economic and social life of Canadians.

While some headway is being made, there are conditions which should, and which no doubt will, set limits to centralization in Canada, and preserve a substantial degree of local self-government.

there came with it an unhappy schism within the Liberal ranks. There has been such open enmity between the Ontario block headed by Premier Hepburn of that Province, and the Dominion organization, as to preclude unanimous action.

But behind the legal and political obstacles there are even more serious ones in the Canadian scene. Greatest of these, and also greater than any single racial problem with which the United States has to con-

tend, is the French-Canadian block constituting 30 per cent of the country's population. These people, owing to their own customs, language and religion, in all of which they have a constitutional right. Far from being hyphenated to any part of Canada, they claim only an intense nationalism which restricts their interest in external affairs. They are absolute defenders of provincial rights, as embodied in their own Province of Quebec, and every important political move must take cognizance of their voting power. Secondly there is the handicap of a widely dispersed population, which makes the outlying sections a serious of any centripetal force. This crops up repeatedly in conflict between the agricultural west and the industrial centre. And thirdly is the persistent hostility between conservative and radical, each of whom reads its own interpretation into any constitutional move, and each of which is ready to either hold back or push forward according as it considers its interests may be served.

In the face of these obstacles the Dominion government has had to organize a war effort worthy of the status of Canada in the British Empire and in the Americas. Nearly all interests constantly exhort it to action, and nearly all are ready to complain when they themselves are affected. Little wonder, therefore, that the Dominion government has

## THE BUSINESS ANGLE

### A Weapon To Our Hands

BY P. M. RICHARDS

WHY don't we make more use, in this time of national stress and need, of that most effective tool, advertising? Personally I often wonder, and I'm an editor, not an advertising salesman.

The big Victory Loan drive has just given us evidence of advertising's power. It's surely safe to say that no citizen can have been unmoved by those injunctions to aid by buying Victory Bonds. Similarly

effective have been the National Defence department's advertisements in connection with the recruiting drive.

Why doesn't our Government extend the use of advertising to tell the people a thousand and one things they need to be told for the winning of the war and the building of a sound post-war society? There's so much confusion and ignorance—so much the people want to know, about ways they can individually do more to help win the war, about the purpose of various governmental restrictions and orders, about the efficiency of the national war effort, about our war aims beyond the actual beating of Hitler. The latter's a big subject, I admit, but surely the Government could give us guidance and clarification that would make for more unity of purpose in the war effort and perhaps even be a factor in lessening the current strike menace.

#### Better Than "Propaganda"

Personally I believe that use of the advertising columns is more effective than non-advertising persuasion of the type that the public instinctively labels "propaganda." An advertisement is a frank attempt to win the public to acceptance of a certain point of view, which the reader can reject or not as he chooses. On the other hand, the very word "propaganda" has, in the popular mind at least, a somewhat unpleasant connotation, seeming to suggest the suborning of the public's mind by artful means. Decent journals don't like their non-advertising columns to be used as a vehicle for propaganda, no matter how laudable the purpose. Furthermore, the public today is sophisticated and quick to recognize propaganda, and where it finds it, or thinks it finds it, develops an immediate "sales resistance." Propaganda suggests deception; advertising does not. The people of this continent are very advertising-conscious. Business statistics on advertising and sales prove conclusively that the people react to advertising.

Here is a tool or weapon that doesn't have to be constructed; it only needs to be taken up and used. All the machinery for making advertising an effective war weapon already exists—namely the advertising agencies with their facilities for planning and organizing campaigns and their expert knowledge of advertising mediums and consumer psychology.

To overcome Nazi totalitarianism, Democracy's war effort must itself be made as "total" as possible. It cannot be that unless it has the most complete operation and support of all the people. And that means that the citizens of the free Democracy have to be educated into doing willingly as much as, or more than, the Germans do under compulsion.

#### A Selling Job Called For

This calls for a selling job—a job of selling the war to the public. The public has to be sold on the reasons for the war and why we must have victory, no matter what the cost, and particularly, right now, on the necessity for making the many kinds of personal sacrifices required for the carrying on of the war. Every group in the national community has to be sold—the lads needed for the fighting services, the possessors of savings, the employers of labor as well as the workers, consumers as such, housewives, farmers, everyone. The right way to sell them, surely, is to use the tried and proved means of selling.

And, as already stated, there's the post-war work. What kind of world will this be? Advertising could be used most effectively to tell our now-fearful citizens about the new commodities and public services, the new fields of employment and higher standards of living brought into prospect by the achievements of scientific research. Industrialists and trade associations could contribute to public education by presenting factual information on the place of their corporations and industries in the national economy. The banks could similarly provide socially useful information on commonly misunderstood subjects such as the creation of credit. And so on, almost without end. One thing is sure, that the widening of public understanding now would do much to ensure the future orderly development of our society.

I believe that advertising can help us importantly to win both the war and the peace that follows. But now we are neglecting it.





Canadian... of the... people... language... which they... at. Far from... any part of... an intense... riots then... airs. They... of provin... in their own... and every... must take... power... handicap... ulation... sections... tal forces... in conflict... west and... and thirdly... between con... each of... ation into... and each... er hold bar... ing as it... be served... e obstacles... has had to... worthy of... the British... ericas. Nearly... ly exhort... are ready... themselves... der, therefore... government has

S

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early provide... by misunder... dit. And so... re, that the... d do much... ent of our... important... follows. But

fallen back on compromise, bargaining and the broad mantle of the War Measures Act of 1914, rather than press any constitutional or other major political issue to the danger stage. Even the question of conscription for overseas service, to which Quebec is opposed, still hangs in the balance.

Several years ago the Dominion government set up a Commission to try to solve the constitutional tangle, and its lengthy and expensive inquiries were completed before the war. But in striving for final perfection and practicability, the report was held for too long, in fact until a year ago. It was still an ace in the hole, especially when the war emergency induced a willingness for change. But when the conference of Dominion and provincial representatives was held early this year the Ontario delegates, supported by those from two other provinces, produced a joker by virtually walking out. And so another assembly of facts and recommendations, embalmed in a dozen volumes, goes to the museum. For it is safe to predict that circumstances and ideas will change during the course of this war, at least enough to make any pre-war study obsolete.

### To Increase Power

For some months accordingly, the Dominion experts have been exploring circuitous routes for making the central government more powerful and efficient. In this task they have been aided by the fact that the Dominion already has, in a clause of the British North America Act, the power to raise money "by any mode or system of taxation," while a province is limited to "direct taxation within the Province in order to the raising of a revenue for provincial purposes." The all-too-obvious opportunity for duplication was avoided until recent times. The Dominion got along well enough on customs and excise, the provinces on mines, forests and other public resources, though they did tack on some estates and corporation taxes. The Dominion adopted income tax, on both corporations and individuals, during the last war, and has hung on to it ever since. In the later years of depression and socialistic endeavour there came a scramble for every possible source of revenue, and abandonment of all squatter's rights. Even the semblance of co-operation that remained so long as the Commission's report was a live issue has now been dropped. The Dominion, with the prestige of the war effort on its side, is able to hold the initiative, while the provinces can risk no more than a defense.

The Dominion budget brought down a few weeks ago brings the fight into the open, being a bid for centralization and at the same time a lesson for the provinces for their recalcitrance. Obviously where tax powers are in duplicate, one authority can not oust the other. But where the spoils have to be divided, there may be less to go round, especially when taxes are so near the point of diminishing returns as they are in Canada. And the strategic advantage is always on the side with the widest organization, in this case the Dominion, which is the better equipped to assess large corporations and estates spreading over several provinces and even abroad.

### The Dominion's Moves

The Dominion accordingly left almost unchanged its schedules of import duties, the whole matter of trade being in any event in a delicate condition on account of war co-operation with Great Britain and the United States. Increases in excise rates on beer, wines, etc., which to some extent go through provincial distributing channels, were the smallest of its moves. Dominion taxes on corporate and personal incomes were sharply advanced, thereby restricting the field for the numerous provincial levies of the same kind. But in addition, the Dominion invaded the provinces' own sacred precincts, by imposing a three cent per gallon gasoline tax, a 20 per cent amusement tax, and a combined estate-inheritance levy with lower exemption limits than had ever been dared by any province. These are three of the

main sources of provincial sustenance. Thus duplication is to be practised as never before, with the taxpayer and in some instances the tax-gathering intermediary in danger of being extinguished between the two millstones which no longer are geared to co-operate.

The Dominion has tried to save its face in the matter of simplicity, and at the same time to tighten its grip on finance, by offering to bear the brunt of provincial debt charges if the province in return would forego certain corporate and other taxes. Several provinces which have more debt to bear than they have concentrated wealth to tax, have grabbed at this offer. But Ontario for one has refused.

A serious incident of the new budget, from the viewpoint of Canada-United States relations, was the decision to apply the full 15 per cent Canadian deduction at the source of income, to payments made to residents of the United States as well as of other countries. As the former 5 per cent deduction had been by reciprocal arrangement with the United States, this Canadian action at once invoked a return by the United States to a full 16½ per cent deduction from income payable to Canadians as well as to other non-residents. The Dominion even proposed to make the deduction from obligations due in U.S. funds (many Canadian public and corporate issues having been on this basis for the sake of marketability in the United States). But protests were so vigorous that these escaped.

### Gain to Dominion

Ontario also urged that, since Dominion bond payments were to be exempted in any event, those of the provinces should have the same footing, and it even hinted that it would go on strike by refusing to make the new deduction, and leave the Dominion tax authorities to do their worst. After some bickering the Dominion gave way, to keep a semblance of peace in the family. But it has gained in the constitutional struggle, inasmuch as 15 per cent is to be deducted from all private, corporate and municipal interest payments, in Canadian funds, going to non-residents.

Centralization is a trend of the times, and we must expect some of it in Canada, and there is some good that it can do. But if it aspires to a regimentation of our entire life, as we fear is in the minds of some proponents, then we must check it. This land of ours must be preserved for the freedom-loving peoples who are in it now or who will look around for new homes after the war. When the time comes for recasting the relations between the state and the citizen, we will have to choose between complete state socialism and private incentive, because the absorption of 50 per cent or more of all production by the government, as now practiced in the warring nations, is incompatible with the ideals of liberty and prosperity to which our democracies are pledged.

## Mines

BY J. A. McRAE

THE painful period of radical dictation on the labor front of America has run its course. The flash of a bayonet in California marked the end. Even the patience of ultra-liberal President Roosevelt has finally given way. The President strove to appease the communistic C.I.O., but was finally forced to admit the sad and solemn truth that John L. Lewis, the bear that walks like a man, would continue to bite the hand that fed him.

Labor disturbances may still pester industry. Also, collective bargaining and union activity will continue to go unchallenged. These and other hard-won rights of labor will continue to command the respect and the protection of people and of government. However, the men who would jeopardize national security have been told at the point of the bayonet that they owe their allegiance to those who represent the people at the seat of government—and

not to the Nazi or the Communist of Berlin or Moscow. Democracy in America has finally found its teeth.

Hard Rock Gold Mines is milling ore at a rate nine per cent above that prevailing a year ago. Gold output in the fiscal year ended February 28 was 32 per cent above that of the preceding year.

Another nickel producing mine appears to be assured for Canada. Diamond drilling on the Nickel Offsets, Ltd. in the Sudbury district of Ontario, has indicated 360,000 tons of ore containing over \$18 to the ton in nickel, copper and precious metals.

Sinking is to begin within the next ten days. With the indicated backlog of some \$6,500,000 gross value as a beginning, the outlook is favorable for an enterprise of considerable importance in due time.

Iron ore in very large quantity is definitely known to lie on the Steep Rock iron mine in Northwestern Ontario. Before this can be developed and drawn upon, a degree of governmental co-operation will be required in dealing with hydro-electric power development. So far, this co-operation has been withheld. The situation is one which puzzles mining men. The volume of iron and steel

and iron and steel products, being imported into Canada is so great at present that all the gold being produced in this country is required to pay for the imports.

Kerr Addison Gold Mines is realizing net profit at a rate of well over \$2,000,000 a year, according to preliminary estimates based upon records for the past few months. The outlook is that profits as measured by the present performance will amount to approximately 45 cents per share annually. Gross output is at a rate of very close to \$5,000,000 a year and with operating costs of around \$2,000,000.



### BUY VICTORY BONDS TO HELP BRITAIN

IN addition to equipping its own fighting forces, Canada will provide Great Britain with \$1,150,000,000 this year to purchase in Canada the goods she so urgently needs. The Dominion must borrow to pay for these purchases from the producers of Canada. The people who buy these bonds are not only helping Great Britain, but are making the best possible investment.

The Canadian Bank of Commerce will carry out at any of its Canadian branches all transactions necessary for the financing, delivery and safekeeping of

#### VICTORY LOAN BONDS

1. If time is required to pay for Victory Bonds this Bank will lend you the money for a period of six months at low rates, the cost of carrying the loan being covered by the interest on the bonds.
2. This Bank will accept delivery of the Victory Bonds on your behalf whether you pay for them in full or desire to borrow against them. Simply tell the authorized canvasser with whom you place your subscription that you want to take delivery of your bonds through us.
3. Safety Deposit Boxes, or adequate safekeeping facilities, are available at all branches of the Bank for protection of your Victory Bonds and other valuables, at low cost.

## THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

RT. HON. SIR THOMAS WHITE, G.C.M.G., CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

S. H. LOGAN,  
President

A. E. ARSCOTT,  
General Manager





# GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast.



This blitzed London woman was trapped in the wreckage of her home for 15 hours. Her dog, which she is holding, was rescued 21 hours later. Growing British air superiority over the Channel and the invasion coast has lessened the effect of Nazi raids.

## INTERNATIONAL HYDRO

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding an International Hydro-Electric bond which has dropped off some 30 points from the price at which I bought it. Do you think I should sell now? About two months ago a broker advised me to hold, said that the bond was good, but since then it has dropped even lower. So I would like to have your opinion.

D. C. H., Hampton, N.B.

I think you would be well advised to switch your International Hydro-Electric bond to something which is more likely to prosper under existing economic conditions.

System earnings in coming months will continue to run well below a year earlier and because of the depreciation in Canadian exchange, the parent will cover cost and bond interest by only a small margin. Reflecting the increased demand for industrial power, both the Canadian and New England subsidiaries should

record further operation gains, but rising taxes and costs will constitute an offset.

With Canada at war, prospects for Gattineau Power, the principal source of parent income, obviously depend upon cost and tax trends beyond the company's control. Under normal peace-time conditions, operations of Gattineau Power are relatively stable and a slow earnings uptrend because of large wholesale contracts could be expected, but results of New England Power Association, which has a large industrial load, are highly cyclical.

International Hydro-Electric's principal assets include 1,439,024 shares of Gattineau Power common and 88 per cent of the common shares of New England Power Association, and a group of hydro properties in upstate New York and northern New England. While the bulk of revenue is derived from New England Power Association, a sub-holding company, International Hydro-Electric receives no return on this investment because of preferred dividend arrears.

## GOLDEN GATE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Would you be kind enough to give an analysis of Golden Gate Mining Company.

—S.R.H., Lockeport, N.S.

Golden Gate Mining Co., located at the western end of the Kirkland Lake camp, is having quite a struggle and requires new finances to carry out the extensive development program which is apparently warranted. Production for some years has been maintained at a level which permits a small profit and this has been used to do sufficient work to keep the mill supplied.

Developments recently have given more encouragement and the new No. 35 vein is shaping up favorably and is said to compare with the best ore source so far found in the mine. It has been opened on three levels and on the 475-foot horizon shows a length of 175 feet and is still open. There are yet large sections of interesting ground for prospecting.

No "Growing Pains" in This Defense Industry!



Making Army Intelligence photos from a high altitude—with a Fairchild K7C Aerial Camera.

"Eyes" for airplanes come from Fairchild Aviation Corp., in Jamaica, Long Island. The need for these superb aerial cameras has increased Fairchild's business over 200% in the last 2 years. Now, such expansion would cause severe "growing pains" in any organization less on its toes than Fairchild. The executive staff, responsible for this enviable condition, has been enlarged only slightly yet its executive capacity has multiplied amazingly. How?

C. A. Harrison, Vice President, credits Ediphone Voice Writing for much of this increased accomplishment. Notes, data, specifications, correspondence—written work is talked away! Desks are cleared for action—minds cleared for major matters—waste motion and lost time have been cut to the minimum. And Ediphones can do the same for you.

EDISON  
VOICEWRITER  
Ediphone



Travel keeps Mr. Harrison (above) away from his office from 2 to 4 days a week—"yet," he says, "with my Ediphone I keep caught up." Mr. Harrison's secret for getting more things done faster is yours for the asking. Phone The Ediphone (your city) or write address below, for a free demonstration.

Thomas A. Edison of Canada, Limited, Ediphone Division, 610 Bay Street, Toronto  
Sales and Service Offices all over Canada

## BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

The CYCLICAL or major direction of New York stock market prices was confirmed as downward in early May, 1940. The SHORT-TERM movement was confirmed as upward on June 12 but is now undergoing test as to continuation.

### THE MARKET IN THE LAST WAR

When the United States entered war in April, 1917, the stock market had just previously completed a two-year advance that had carried prices upward by over 100%. The market, from a technical standpoint, was, therefore, vulnerable to a substantial price correction. That such a price correction was witnessed in 1917 was, therefore, in keeping with market precedent.

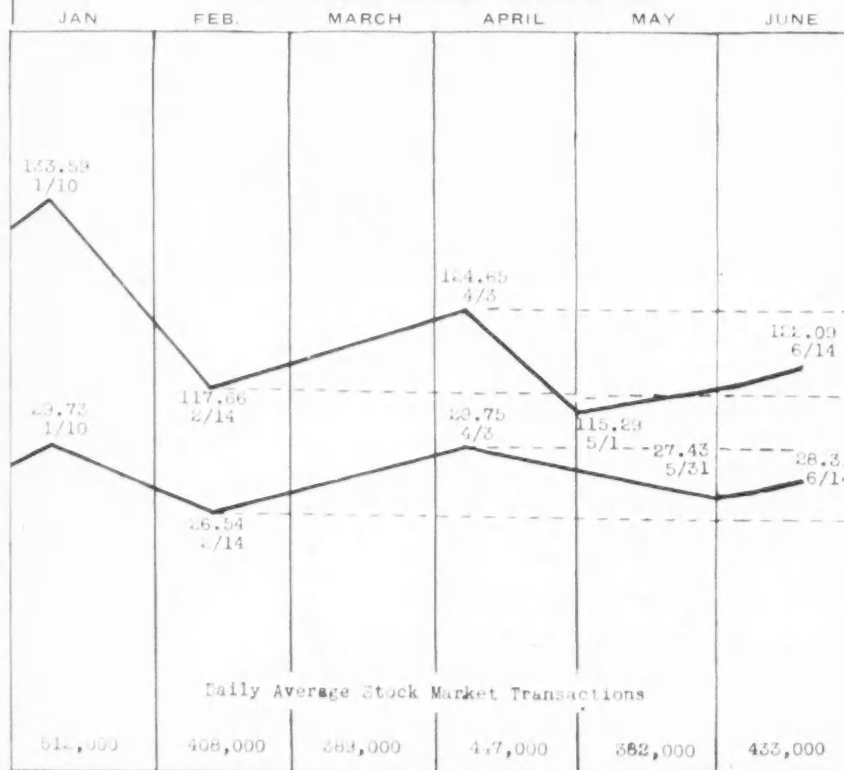
The intensity of the 1917 decline, which decline cancelled around 80% of the previous two-year advance, can be attributed to America's transition to a war economy. During 1915 and 1916, when stock prices were rising, industry was free to meet the requirements of heavy foreign purchases plus a swollen domestic consumer demand without also having to face government controls and heavy taxes. With the United States' entrance into the war, demand continued relatively heavy, but profits were restricted by war legislation.

### THE MARKET SITUATION TODAY

As the United States approaches war today, the technical position of the market appears to be somewhat the reverse of the 1917 situation. For one thing, New York stock market prices are not far from the bottom level of the past three years, the level established in early 1938 when business was well below normal and commodity prices were being subjected to severe pressure. Again, the market, over a two-year period, has been subjected to practically every conceivable shock other than a German defeat of the British Commonwealth of Nations. As a third important consideration, American industry has already faced and substantially readjusted to war controls and taxation.

Under the circumstances, and assuming the British are not to lose the war, the current market would appear more vulnerable to a price explosion than to a price collapse. This is not to say that further churning and even temporary price weakness in the current depressed area is to be avoided. It is to say, however, that with (1) the market apparently well liquidated, (2) stocks selling on low price-earnings relationships, (3) dividend yields high relative to income returns on other investment media, (4) a huge accumulation of idle funds awaiting investment, (5) the public alert to a price inflation; the elements for a material advance are present, given some major favorable change in war news.

## DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



## ALLEN, MILES & FOX

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

ELLIOTT ALLEN, F. C. A.  
LICENSED TRUSTEE

COMMERCE & TRANSPORTATION  
BUILDING  
159 BAY STREET  
TORONTO, CANADA



## SYSTEMATIC SAVING BEST

Determine the amount of money you intend to save, and budget your controllable expenses accordingly. We'll help you. Open a Savings Account with us. Your money will be available at any time it is required. When you subscribe to a war purpose or a government loan, issue your cheque and keep within your budget.

## CANADA PERMANENT

Mortgage Corporation

Head Office, 320 Bay St., Toronto  
Assets Exceed \$67,000,000.

## Mr. Motorist YOU ARE LIABLE—

BE SURE YOU ARE  
ADEQUATELY  
PROTECTED—

INSURE WITH

## THE GENERAL ACCIDENT GROUP

357 BAY ST., TORONTO

## THE TORONTO MORTGAGE COMPANY

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of \$1.25 per share, upon the paid-up Capital Stock of this Company, has been declared for the current Quarter, and that the same will be payable on 14th inst.

1ST JULY 1941

to Shareholders of record on the books of the Company at the close of business on 14th inst.

By order of the Board,  
WALTER GILLESPIE  
5th June 1941. Manager

## POWER CORPORATION OF CANADA LIMITED

The Board of Directors has declared this day the following dividend:  
No par value Common Stock

No. 20, Interim, 15c. per share, payable June 30th, 1941, to holders of record at the close of business June 10th, 1941.

L. C. HASKELL, F.C.I.S., Secretary

Montreal, May 23rd, 1941.



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F.C.I.S.  
Secretary.

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M. G. TIDSBURY, President  
E. H. MUIR, Vice-President  
A. G. HALL, Treasurer  
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EST. 1884

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WINNIPEG, REGINA, EDMONTON

**THE CONSOLIDATED MINING & SMELTING CO. OF CANADA LIMITED**

DIVIDEND NO. 72

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a Dividend of one cent per share on the paid up Capital Stock of the Company for the six months ending June 30, 1941, with a bonus of 75c per share has been declared payable on the 15th day of July, 1941, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of June, 1941.

By order of the Board. J. E. RILEY, Secretary

Montreal, P.Q.  
June 13th, 1941.

**SIMPSON'S, LIMITED**

Preference Dividend No. 42

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of One dollar and sixty-two and one-half cents (\$1.62 1/2) per share on the Outstanding Paid-up Six and one-half per cent (6 1/2%) Cumulative Preference Shares of the Company has been declared payable August 1, 1941 to shareholders of record as at the close of business on July 18, 1941. The transfer books will not be closed.

Frank Hay, Secretary

Toronto, June 13, 1941

# GOLD & DROSS

## DISTILLERS-SEAGRAMS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I invested in some Distillers-Seagrams common and preferred stock last year when the price was considerably higher than at present. I am wondering if there has been a change in prospects to account for the drop and what you would advise me to do—hold or sell.

C. K. I., Victoria, B.C.

Personally, I'd hold, for it seems to me that the present market is adequately discounting any adverse features in Distillers-Seagrams' outlook and the preferred and common stocks have appeal for good yields. And, while they may not rise in the near future to the levels at which you bought, they do possess possibilities along those lines.

With liquor prices relatively stable, at least for the immediate future, and further sales gains in prospect, although at a more sedate pace, gross revenue in the current year should outstrip that of 1940, but rising costs and heavier taxes will reduce earnings below 1940's \$5.08 per share. The current dividend rate should be maintained.

Prospective higher levels of consumer buying power foretell continued sales increases, but the likelihood of larger income and excise taxes will restrict gains in net income.

Sales in the United States account for almost 95 per cent of Distillers-Seagrams' business. Recently the company strengthened its trade position measurably by the acquisition of the Wilson & Hunter distilleries and efforts to maintain retail prices should aid profit margins. Increased liquor consumption should, therefore, increase earnings, though as I said before, heavier taxes and rising costs will prove a drag on any really handsome improvement along these lines.

## MASSEY-HARRIS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I am holding some of the common stock of Massey-Harris and would like to get some advice from you on it. Do you think the prospects of the company warrant my holding it?

T. V. C., Toronto, Ont.

No, I don't. With Canadian farm equipment sales expected to decline and with the European market completely isolated, the outlook for exports—which are important in normal times—is most discouraging. Massey-Harris is working on armament orders, but the profits from this source will be small. Add to these adverse factors the burden of heavier taxes and I think you'll agree that the common is unattractive despite the current low market.

Earnings in the current year may well be below the 27 cents per share shown in the fiscal year ended November 30, 1940. Common dividends are so remote as to be out of the question and the arrears of \$51.25 per preferred share herald an ultimate reorganization.

**VENTURES LIMITED**

Editor, Gold & Dross:

For some time I have been thinking of selling Ventures Limited, which I have held for years and has proved somewhat disappointing as regards dividends. Recent reports, however, have appeared more encouraging and your valued opinion as to the possibilities of a greater yield will help me decide as to what I should do.

—J. R. M., Sydney, N.S.

The outlook is now for larger dividends for Ventures Limited, as the period of heavy capital expenditures is about over. Beginning next fall it is expected that the major portion of income, after setting up adequate

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The Royal Air Force and the Army are co-operating in the training of British parachute troops. Here a paratrooper is shown just prior to the point where his chute bursts open.

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**IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA**

DIVIDEND NO. 204

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of two and one-half per cent (2 1/2%) has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1941, payable on the 15th day of August, 1941, at the Head Office and Branches in and out of Canada to the holders of Imperial Bank of Canada Shares as at the close of business on the 15th day of July, 1941.

By order of the Board  
R. T. TAPPAN, Secretary

Toronto, June 19, 1941

**Provincial Paper Limited**

Notice is hereby given that a Dividend of 10c per share has been declared for the quarter ending 31st July, 1941, payable on the 15th day of August, 1941, at the Head Office and Branches in and out of Canada to the holders of Provincial Paper Limited Shares as at the close of business on the 15th day of July, 1941.

By order of the Board  
R. T. TAPPAN, Secretary

Toronto, June 19, 1941

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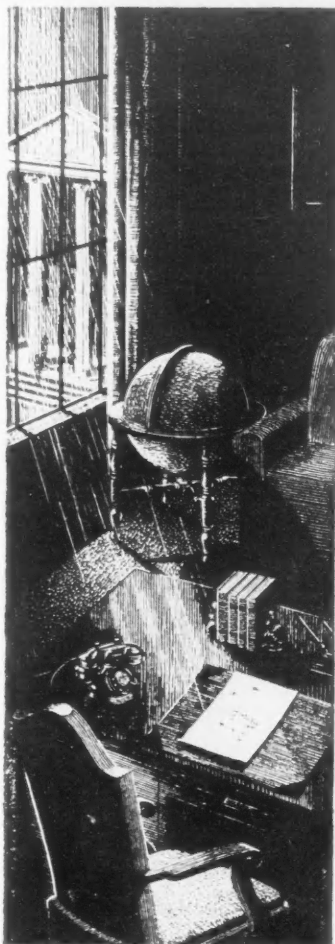
It indicates the everyday use of services necessary to men and women alike, both personally and in connection with their business activities. "Going to the Bank" may be merely to get change or to cash a cheque—it may be to make a deposit, arrange a loan, buy a money order . . . . .

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# ABOUT INSURANCE

## Double Indemnity a Valuable Benefit

BY GEORGE GILBERT

Among the additional benefits which have been made available in recent years to holders of life insurance policies on payment of a small extra premium is the Double Indemnity rider under which double the face amount of the policy is payable if death is caused by injuries due to accidental means.

As insurance statistics show that accidents and particularly automobile casualties account for about 30 per cent of the total number of first-year deaths in all companies, and for a much larger percentage in some countries, the wisdom of taking advantage of this low-cost accident coverage is apparent.

THERE is no question that the double indemnity benefit in life insurance policies makes an increasingly strong appeal in these days to men in the best of health who, while they may think that the contingency of total disability or death by disease is rather a remote one, see too many striking examples of death by accident not to be aware of the need for such coverage. That makes them glad to pay a dollar or two additional per \$1,000 to have their insurance protection doubled in the event of death by accident. Even at \$2 per \$1,000, it looks like "a five hundred to one shot," with the odds in favor of the policyholder.

While the double indemnity clause is often described as covering "accidental death," the double indemnity is really intended to be payable if death is due to injuries caused by accidental means. It has been contended by one authority that "before there can be liability for the results of an injury, it must be shown not only that such injury was accidental in the sense that it was unforeseen, unfortunate, and not brought about by design, but that the means by which it was effected were also accidental. There must be an accident brought about by an accident. The vital distinction is between the means and the result. Both must be accidental."

It is to be noted that the distinction between result and means is more important in determining liability for death than in deciding whether to pay for disability caused by accidental injuries. Although the popular form of double indemnity clause in general use covers almost any death due to injuries caused by accidental means, there are some exceptions which specifically exclude certain deaths not considered as due to accidental means, such as self-destruction, sane or insane, bodily or mental infirmity, ptomaines, bacterial infections, except pyogenic infections which occur with and through an accidental cut or wound.

### Exceptions

There may be also in some cases certain limiting exceptions which restrict the coverage by excluding certain deaths which may be due to "accidental means," but which the company for some specific reason does not wish to cover, such as death from taking poison, death in military or naval service, war, or any act of war, aerial navigation, submarine accidents, violation of law, or homicide, whether intentional or unintentional.

With regard to the "violation of law" exception, it is well known that a company would hesitate to refuse payment of double indemnity if a man was killed because he exceeded the speed limit while driving a car, or because he failed to stop at a "stop" street, but it is regarded as against public policy to pay a bonus for the more flagrant law violations.

In this connection there was an interesting case against a prominent company a few years ago. It was an action on a life policy under which in addition to the face amount of the policy the company agreed to pay an additional sum for death "sustained solely through external, violent and accidental means." Upon the death of the insured, the company paid the face amount of the policy, but denied liability for any additional amount.

At the trial of the action there was evidence that the insured and three others stole a motor car and attempted to escape therein from police officers, who were pursuing them for the purpose of effecting their arrest. The police officers fired at the car in order to stop it, but without any specific intention of killing the occupants. Some of the shots took effect, however, and the driver of the car and the insured were killed.

It was held in this case that, un-

less the death of the insured was caused by accidental means within the meaning of the policy, there should be a directed verdict for the insurance company. It was decided by the court that there is a presumption that a person intends the natural and probable consequences of his acts. Thus an occurrence which naturally and probably results from a situation in which a person voluntarily places himself under such circumstances that he can foresee, or will be presumed to foresee, the result must be held to be expected by him, and is not, in any proper sense, an accident.

It was pointed out that insured and his companions attempted flight with knowledge that they had committed a felony and that the police were in pursuit, and the insured must therefore be presumed to have known that the natural result of the flight was to induce the police to shoot for the purpose of stopping escape. The shooting and death of the insured were held to be the natural and probable consequences of the flight. The insured, it was held, knew the risk and intended to assume it, and accordingly, as a matter of law, his death was not caused by accidental means. Judgment was given for the insurance company.

With respect to the exception in the policy excluding coverage for death from "the taking of poison, or inhaling gas, whether voluntarily or otherwise," there was a case not long ago in which suit was brought to recover double indemnity under three policies of life insurance which contained the double indemnity clause and also this exception. It was claimed that while the policy was in full force and effect the insured died at the City of Victoria, B.C., "of asphyxiation from gas and fumes escaping from a lighted gas heater while insured was sleeping in a hotel room."

### Asphyxiation

Liability was denied by the insurance company, and at the trial the court held that the claimant's contention—that the "established meaning of the phrase 'to inhale gas' is limited to the act of breathing in gas; that the phrase 'voluntary or otherwise' does not extend the meaning of inhalation to include the unconscious reflex of breathing gas while asleep"—could not be sustained.

It was held that the word "otherwise" as used in the phrase "voluntary or otherwise" was not limited to a particular manner in direct con-

trast to the word "involuntary" but was broad enough to carry the meaning of "in any other manner," and to include the inhalation of gas whether breathed consciously or unconsciously, voluntarily or involuntarily, intentionally or unintentionally. The word "otherwise," it was held, was sufficiently broad to meet the situation in this case if it was understood to include the involuntary inhalation of gas, since the word "involuntary" amply describes the physical act of breathing illuminating gas while asleep. Judgment was given for the insurance company.

That effect will be given by our courts to the legal presumption against suicide was brought out in another case before the Nova Scotia Supreme Court. This was an action on a double indemnity provision of a life insurance policy. The finding by the jury that the insured came to his death by accident, the circumstances being as consistent with a finding of accident as of suicide, and there being a legal presumption against the imputation of crime in the absence of evidence of a cogent character to the contrary, it was held that the finding of the jury was not to be disturbed, and judgment was given against the insurance company.

## Inquiries

Editor, About Insurance:

I have been a subscriber to your publication for a number of years and I would appreciate it very much if you could advise me if there is still a fraternal order known as the Knights of Maccabees that still carry life insurance or if such insurance became merged in one of the fraternal organizations that through the years have been forced to adjust their policies.

The policy I have particularly in mind was issued by this fraternal order on October 10th, 1899, and for \$2,000.

S. R. W., Bowmanville, Ont.

The title of the fraternal society formerly known as the Knights of the Maccabees of the World is The Maccabees, the present name being adopted in 1914. Its headquarters is at Detroit, Michigan, and its Canadian agency in Canada is at Windsor, Ont.

It is regularly licensed in Canada as a fraternal benefit society, and has a deposit with the Government of Ottawa of \$1,733,410 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. Its total assets in Canada

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IN SOME TERRITORIES THROUGHOUT CANADA  
GEORGE H. GOODERHAM, President A. W. EASTMURE, Managing Director



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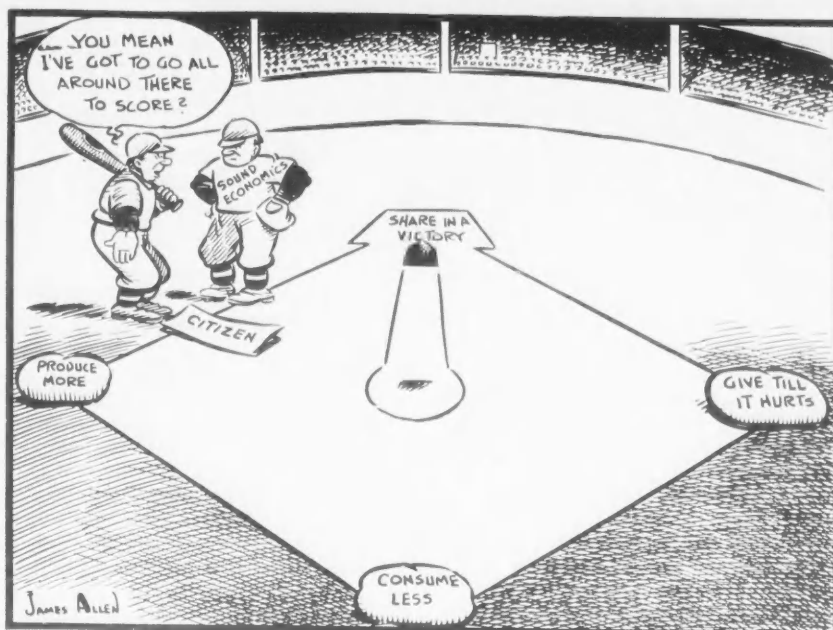
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at the beginning of 1940, the latest date for which Government figures are available, were \$2,109,121, while its total Canadian liabilities amounted to \$1,668,877, showing a surplus here of \$440,244.

It operates on an actuarial basis, and all claims are readily collectable.

Editor, About Insurance:

May your Insurance Department be requested, please, to consider the following insurance problem as it concerns many men now in the three services; Navy, Army and Air Force.

Many of us have for sometime carried Floater Policies on our personal effects. These policies are more expensive than straight Fire and Theft, but were purchased in the belief that coverage would extend to Messes, Boarding Houses, Hotels, etc. or to any residence convenient to the Station on which the insured was then serving. Certainly no member of the Forces can be regarded as having a permanent residence.

Recently a friend of mine was moved from one Station to another. On arrival he rented a house and moved into it his personal effects which included clothing and some household effects such as china and silverware. The house burned the same day, even before my friend had moved in. His insurance company, refused to pay the claim on the grounds that a rented furnished house occupied by the insured did constitute his permanent residence. Another point of contention is that some of the items destroyed could not be considered as those usually carried by tourists or travelers. This they say is evidence that the residence was of a permanent nature.

My own policy is with Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. It is called a Personal Effects Floater Policy.

Will you please state your opinion as to whether or not these policies in general cover the risks we desire to cover.

B. G. R., Patricia Bay, B.C.

Personal Effects Floater Policies are really only travel policies and the coverage is confined to personal effects while they are away from the regular domicile of the insured. They are all right while the insured is traveling about from place to place, but do not protect him when he takes up residence or establishes a domicile anywhere. They do not cover household goods.

There is a policy called the Personal Property Floater which does cover household effects as well as personal effects. Primarily this policy is intended to bring into one contract insurance hitherto taken care of by fire insurance on household contents, residence burglary policies, tourist floater policies and insurance on any scheduled articles which the insured may have had covered separately.

I would advise you to get a specimen copy of this policy from the Phoenix Insurance Co. of Hartford and examine it to see if it meets your requirements for protection. If it does, you could exchange the policy you now have for this policy and get an allowance or rebate on the present policy. The Phoenix of Hart-

ford is safe to insure with, and all claims are readily collectable.

Editor, About Insurance:

Can you tell me what the death rate among insured lives in Canada was during the years of the last war, 1914-18?

F.L.D., Montreal, Que.

Such information is to be found in the detailed reports of the Dominion Superintendent of Insurance, Ottawa. According to this authority, the death rate per 1,000 among insured lives in Canada for each of the years, 1914 to 1918 inclusive, was as follows: 1914, 8.6; 1915, 8.8; 1916, 10.6; 1917, 11.1; 1918, 14.1. Insured lives include those insured with active insurance companies (ordinary and industrial), non-active and retired companies, and fraternal societies.

It is pointed out that in the calculation of the death rate the mean number of policies in force plus one-half the number terminated by death and the number of policies terminated by death during the year have been admitted as approximations to the mean number of lives exposed to risk of death and the number of deaths during the year, respectively. It is believed that the results arrived at represent the actual mortality per 1,000 among insured lives in Canada as accurately as can be gathered from the returns of the companies and societies.

### An Open Letter

Financial Editor, SATURDAY NIGHT:

Will you please allow me a few lines of space in SATURDAY NIGHT to address an open letter to the directors of Canadian Car & Foundry Co. Ltd.?

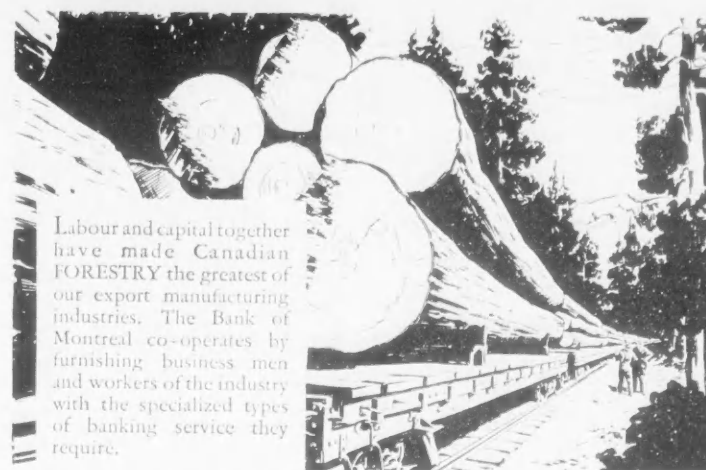
At the last general meeting of the company, held early in the year, it was stated by the president, Mr. Victor Drury, that whereas the claims of the company amounting to approximately seven million dollars—against the German Government had been paid, the arrears of \$9.56 per share on the preferred stock would be settled in the near future.

The shareholders are still waiting for this settlement and no information is given out by the present directors in connection with same.

As one of a large and growing group of dissatisfied shareholders the question uppermost in mind is why the directors of the company are not distributing this money to the shareholders, many of whom have held the preferred stock for years. Also, why can no definite information be secured from the directors with regard to same.

We take the view that the shareholders are entitled to monthly statements from the directors as to the financial progress of the company and in addition the prompt payment of all arrears in dividends, particularly in view of the fact that about twice the amount required has been received about five months ago from the American Claims Court at Washington.

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AN empty house is an invitation to Burglars to pay a professional call. Summertime, when so many people are away on holidays is the open season for these unwelcome nocturnal visitors. If you are going away this summer why not play safe and insure the valuable contents of your home against this very real hazard. A Burglary Policy with the FEDERAL will give you year-round protection at moderate cost. Your own insurance agent will be glad to give you full particulars.

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OF CANADA

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The problem of ministering to England's governmental and economic needs after the war is going to be almost as difficult as steering the country through the war.

Should there be a capital levy on war-gotten gains? Should the government control post-war spending? Should the government keep its finger in the financial pie of the country? These are just a few of the questions which will have to be answered.

THE accelerated process of producing a real war economy, and the mounting trend of war spending which accompanies it, have focussed British public attention on the question of what sort of economic scene we shall face when we have won the war. In the financial sense, the core of the problem is, of course, the matter of the post-war debt. When the war started Britain's National Debt was of the order of £8,500,000,000, and it had increased to £11,400,000,000 at the end of the last financial year. Before the war is won the total must be much greater. That this prospect contains the possibility of considerable difficulty in keeping the financial apparatus and its workings untroubled after the war no one will deny. But, equally, it cannot be denied that the basis of our war financing is eminently sound very much sounder than in 1914-18. We are not leaving any more to loans than can possibly be avoided. The burden of taxation is much heavier, and financial orthodoxy accordingly better served. We are not allowing interest rates to follow their heads, so that the nation's borrowing is costing the nation less.

#### A Capital Levy

At the same time, the fact of mounting debt is there, and its implications have to be reckoned with. The main reflection is not only economic, but social as well. It is that the bigger the increase in the debt the more profound the readjustment of incomes. If we allow the natural remedy to apply itself after the war, if we do not deliberately run a deflationary policy, then the burden of the swollen debt will not be unbearably heavy.

But whether the remedy really does work will depend very largely on how the process of redistributing income works out. Ideally, war financing should produce an equalizing effect on individual incomes, but 1914-18 produced a grotesque maldistribution. The most obvious beneficiary from war is war industry, and this time E.P.T. at 100 per cent will see to it that no unilateral inflation of incomes, either directly to the individual, or indirectly, through company revenues, develops. But some of the big financial institutions will find themselves at the end of the war in possession of a very considerable quantity of the new war debt, and it is going to be a problem of some acuteness to know just how to deal with them. In some quarters the idea of a capital levy on all war-gotten gains is strongly supported.

#### An Important Question

The other main direction which can be foreseen is that the working classes will accumulate in their hands a largely increased spending potential, and it is this factor which may prove to have decisive results upon the shape of the economic world to come. Should any control ever be exercised in peace-time over the spending of their money by the people? That is going to be one of the most important questions which the Government will have to decide.

As to Government control in the financing sphere generally, it can be taken for granted that it will endure, with relatively modest changes of scope and technique. The whole business of financing the peace adjustment is going to be as tricky as the immediate job of financing the war. One thing alone shows the com-

# Britain's Post-War Economy

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

pulsion which will force the authorities to continue to ride the saddle. The great increase in short-term debt constitutes a prospective social and financing problem of real significance. What is to happen to the accumulated savings of the people? It is true that the Government would be advised not to follow a stringent deflationary policy, but that does not mean that it should open the flood-

gates of inflation wide to this huge reservoir of spending power.

But in all these problems there exists an opportunity for wise government to do great things, to create a financial machine for the rectification of those cycles of boom and

depression which we had come, before the war, to regard as absolutely inevitable and irresistible. And there exists also the opportunity for great social development.

Fundamentally, of course, all the financial questions will be determined by the basic factors of production, consumption and exchange. The one thing we must have, without any quibble or qualification, is a 100

per cent export drive. Britain must have her markets. In this direction we can put to good use the lessons which the war has taught. We cannot export unless we import, but we must learn to import with prudence and economy, since the war will leave us in no conditions to allow the luxury of chronic adverse balances of payments. At home, we can use the war-forged weapon of rationalized industry to create a new degree of rationalization, and a new degree of co-operation, into our economic programs. Just as in war, so in the peace the nation must pull together.

## Four safeguards for your life insurance dollars:

1. Our own investment specialists
2. Directors' finance & real estate committees
3. Diversification of investments
4. Geographic distribution



WITH MEN WHOSE BUSINESS it is to invest policyholders' money, safety is always the first consideration.

How does Metropolitan try to make sure that its investments will be safe?

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Of course, each Metropolitan investment, once made, is carefully watched. Metropolitan's investment experts must be ever on the alert.

Because the interest earned by the Company's investments helps pay the cost of your life insurance, Metropolitan strives to earn the highest rate of interest consistent with safety.

During the past ten years, there has been a substantial decline in interest income on most forms of investments made by life insurance

companies. One necessary result has been to reduce the amount available for dividends to policyholders—a reduction which the savings in mortality and expenses have not been sufficient to offset.

These are four safeguards with which Metropolitan surrounds the funds that about 29,000,000 policyholders in Canada and the United States have entrusted to its care. They give assurance that in the future, as always in the past, the Company will fulfill all its obligations, in good times and bad.

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(A MUTUAL COMPANY)

NEW YORK

Frederick H. Ecker, CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Leroy A. Lincoln, PRESIDENT

CANADIAN HEAD OFFICE, OTTAWA



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PUSHING RAPIDLY INTO SYRIA, A POLYGLOT ALLIED FORCE HAD, EARLY THIS WEEK, TAKEN MOST OF ITS OBJECTIVES. AN ARTIST'S CONCEPTION OF THE FIGHTING AT BEIRUT

Regular readers will remember that in our issue of March 29 Mr. Henry Peterson, an English publicist on international affairs now resident in Canada, predicted that Hitler would attack Russia this spring, and in another article in the following issue developed this theme in a manner which now seems little short of prophetic. We shall publish next week another article by Mr. Peterson in which he makes several additional forecasts concerning the course of the war, some of which are quite as much at variance with the accepted expectations as was that of last March.

## The Franceschini Case

THE release of Mr. James Franceschini from internment is to say the least of it somewhat astonishing. It has occurred a few days after the adjournment of Parliament, so that no questions can be put in the House of Commons about it; and questions put anywhere else are not likely to elicit any illuminating answers. It has occurred after he has been held for about a year, in spite of vigorous protests from members of the Ontario government and other influential persons. It is not suggested anywhere that his political views have changed. It is, however, suggested quite unofficially that his health is so bad that he is not likely to be able to put those political views into effect in the manner in which he was expected to when he was interned. We are evidently supposed to understand from these suggestions that he is no longer dangerous. We have not, of course, the slightest idea ourselves whether he ever was dangerous; Mr. Hepburn and other eminent persons, along with the *Globe and Mail*, have always maintained that he was not, but the R.C.M.P. apparently maintained that he was. Is his release an admission that the R.C.M.P. was wrong?

Or are we to take the unofficial rumors at their face value and assume that a man may be dangerous while in good health and non-dangerous when ill? If so, is the rule of release on grounds of ill-health to be general, or is it to be special to wealthy contractors? How ill does one have to be, and who has to certify how ill one is?

We can understand a certain reluctance on the part of the internment authorities to have an internee, and especially an influential one,

## THE FRONT PAGE

die on their hands. But it seems to us that any direct responsibility for a death could be avoided by means less drastic than the complete release of the internee; he could for instance be placed in the hands of his own medical advisers, in the best hospital in the country, but still be under the guard of the internment authorities. An approach to this method was tried with Mr. Franceschini, by sending him to the military hospital on Christie street, but was abandoned.

Altogether it seems to us that either Mr. Franceschini is a very ill-used man (who should never have been interned), or Canada is a very ill-used country (which should never have Mr. Franceschini released upon it).

## Labor and Russia

THE over-simple device of dealing with all labor demands in time of war by describing them as communist-inspired will probably cease

to be useful now that Russia is an enemy of Germany, and British and American (and probably in due course Canadian) supplies will be going forward to help the warriors of Stalin in their fight against the hordes of Hitler. We never did think it was a very good device from the standpoint of the public interest; and in particular the practice of labelling every union in the C.I.O. group as communistic appeared to us likely to lead to errors and misunderstandings which might have lasting evil consequences. It seemed improbable, for example, that a union with which Mr. Henry Ford, however reluctantly, could bring himself to come to terms could possibly be acting under instructions from the Red International; and the fact that all the striking unions have seemed delighted to go back to work upon any terms that they could represent to their members as a victory, when if they were really aiming at sabotage they should have been reluctant to go back to work at all, rather increased our belief that their policies might not

always be deliberately anti-British or anti-American. The communists and fellow-travelers must obviously now become ardent advocates of a maximum war effort by the democracies. If the communists were really responsible for most of the demands of labor in the last few months, this would mean that labor would promptly become much less exigent. But as we have said, we greatly doubt whether communism has been responsible for anything like so much of the current labor unrest as has been suggested. On the other hand there has unquestionably been a considerable section of labor which, while not in any way anxious to overthrow the capitalist system in North America, has had a sentimental sympathy for Russia and an uneasy feeling that there might ultimately be a realignment of the contestants, and Germany might be given a free hand in Russia in exchange for leaving the Atlantic countries undisturbed. In our own mind that possibility ceased to exist after the defeat of France, whatever existence it might have had before; but in the minds of many people it has persisted; it is now abolished. Germany is now irrevocably marked out as the arch enemy of the democracies, the only dangerous enemy, the one enemy who must at all costs be overcome. Russia, however selfish, cowardly or sinister her recent policies, is now our helper and we are her helpers in the struggle. We shall not ever join with Germany in a campaign to destroy her. And to a considerable section of labor, that certainly adds a new incentive to the struggle for victory.

## Communism Not Russia

THE government of Russia is admittedly not a Christian government. The government of Italy is, we presume, nominally a Christian government. The government of Japan is admittedly not a Christian government. The government of Germany is not in our opinion particularly Christian. The government of France at Vichy presumably claims to be a Christian government, and will no doubt claim to be engaged in a "Christian" conflict when it aids Italy and Germany, and ultimately Japan, against Russia and Great Britain and ultimately the United States.

We earnestly trust that no part of the population of Canada will be led astray into the  
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The problem of ministering to England's governmental and economic needs after the war is going to be almost as difficult as steering the country through the war.

Should there be a capital levy on war-gotten gains? Should the government control post-war spending? Should the government keep its finger in the financial pie of the country? These are just a few of the questions which will have to be answered.

THE accelerated process of producing a real war economy, and the mounting trend of war spending which accompanies it, have focussed British public attention on the question of what sort of economic scene we shall face when we have won the war. In the financial sense, the core of the problem is, of course, the matter of the post-war debt. When the war started Britain's National Debt was of the order of £8,500,000,000, and it had increased to £11,400,000,000 at the end of the last financial year. Before the war is won the total must be much greater. That this prospect contains the possibility of considerable difficulty in keeping the financial apparatus and its workings untroubled after the war no one will deny. But, equally, it cannot be denied that the basis of our war financing is eminently sound—very much sounder than in 1914-18. We are not leaving any more to loans than can possibly be avoided. The burden of taxation is much heavier, and financial orthodoxy accordingly better served. We are not allowing interest rates to follow their heads, so that the nation's borrowing is costing the nation less.

#### A Capital Levy

At the same time, the fact of mounting debt is there, and its implications have to be reckoned with. The main reflection is not only economic, but social as well. It is that the bigger the increase in the debt the more profound the readjustment of incomes. If we allow the natural remedy to apply itself after the war, if we do not deliberately run a deflationary policy, then the burden of the swollen debt will not be unbearably heavy.

But whether the remedy really does work will depend very largely on how the process of redistributing income works out. Ideally, war financing should produce an equalizing effect on individual incomes, but 1914-18 produced a grotesque maldistribution. The most obvious beneficiary from war is war industry, and this time E.P.T. at 100 per cent will see to it that no unilateral inflation of incomes, either directly to the individual, or indirectly, through company revenues, develops. But some of the big financial institutions will find themselves at the end of the war in possession of a very considerable quantity of the new war debt, and it is going to be a problem of some acuteness to know just how to deal with them. In some quarters the idea of a capital levy on all war-gotten gains is strongly supported.

#### An Important Question

The other main direction which can be foreseen is that the working classes will accumulate in their hands a largely increased spending potential, and it is this factor which may prove to have decisive results upon the shape of the economic world to come. Should any control ever be exercised in peace-time over the spending of their money by the people? That is going to be one of the most important questions which the Government will have to decide.

As to Government control in the financing sphere generally, it can be taken for granted that it will endure, with relatively modest changes of scope and technique. The whole business of financing the peace adjustment is going to be as tricky as the immediate job of financing the war. One thing alone shows the com-

## Britain's Post-War Economy

BY GILBERT C. LAYTON

Saturday Night's Financial Correspondent in London

pulsion which will force the authorities to continue to ride the saddle. The great increase in short-term debt constitutes a prospective social and financing problem of real significance. What is to happen to the accumulated savings of the people? It is true that the Government would be advised not to follow a stringent deflationary policy, but that does not mean that it should open the flood-

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